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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1049)

Name of Candidate	Akshat Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	101322
Center	ORN	Date	25/7/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. (150 words) 10

राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के व्यापक निरूपण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग संबंधी चिन्ताओं के संदर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक ध्यान केन्द्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Articles 153 - 167 of the Constitution describe the role of Governor.

Discretionary Power

1. Constitutional Discretion

- Article 201 — Reservation of bills to President
- Article 356 — Submitting reports to President on Constitutional functioning in states
- Getting information from Council of Ministers (CoM)
- Administration of UTs when given extra charge

2. Situational Discretion

- Appointment of CM in hung assembly
- Dismissing CoM if majority lost in lower house
- Dissolution of lower house when majority lost by ruling party

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Concerns

1. Appointment of CM in hung assembly
   - Recent episode of Governors of Goa and Manipur selecting CMs from parties having non-majority
2. Reserving bills without any rational basis
3. Misuse of Article 356 – Recommending imposition of President Rule on arbitrary grounds

Recommendations

1. Supreme Court has said that Governor cannot act on own presumptions for appointing CMs. Punchhi Commission has called for a clear order of preference.
2. Reservation of bills to President must be done as a last resort
3. Bommai Guidelines must be strictly followed with respect to Article 356

Above would ensure Governor fulfils his role as a binding agent between Centre-states

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2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. (150 words) 10

भारत में अधीनस्थ विधान की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही उनकी संवीक्षा और नियंत्रण की क्रियाविधियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Subordinate legislation refers to the concept whereby the Parliament passes a law in its skeletal form, with the executive finalizing the details afterwards.

Need

- Paucity of time and expertise by Parliament
- Gives reasonable freedom to executive
- Prevents delay in law-making

Mechanisms for scrutiny and control

1. Departmentally-Related standing Committees
   - Scrutinize important policies and bills of Ministries
   - Examines periodic reports
2. Parliamentary Committee on Subordinate legislation

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and finance

e.g. Public Accounts Committee scrutinizes the impact of Government spending on the economy, and reports to Parliament

3. Zero Hour, Question Hour, Half-Hour discussion

4. Motions → No-confidence Motion
→ Adjournment
→ Calling Attention etc.

Thus the Constitutional provisions ensure that subordinate legislation cannot be misused to escape checks and balances

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3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures and incentives. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारतीय विधायिकाओं में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों एवं प्रोत्साहनों से सुरक्षित करना आवश्यक बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 93 of the Constitution establishes the position of speaker in Indian legislature.

Crucial Position of Speaker

- Maintaining decorum and order in Lok Sabha (L.S.)
- Final interpretor of Constitution and rules within LS
- Casting vote
- Final authority to decide whether a bill is Money bill
- Disqualify MPs for defection (Xth Schedule)

Need for Protection

Recently, the position of speaker has come under threat due to -

1. Accusation of partisan decision making with respect to Money Bills and provisions of Anti-Defection Law

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2. Inability to maintain decorum in house
3. Frequent use of devices like suspension of MPs and adjournment of house
4. Not delegating sufficient time to MPs outside of ruling party
5. Failure to ensure attendance of key members of ruling party

To ensure protection, steps needed include -

1. Establish clear procedures with respect to deciding cases on Money bills and anti-defection
2. Ensuring proper grievance channels within Parliament
3. Like in United Kingdom, ensuring non-partisan nature of speaker

Speaker is the Head of the Lower House and must thus be protected.

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4. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. (150 words) 10

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में मिनी-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीति में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

The Departmentally - Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) are standing committees meant to keep a check and balance on executive functioning of individual Ministries / Departments

Role as Mini-Parliaments

- Examine the Budgetary proposals for request of Grants
- Scrutinize the key policies of Ministries
- Examine the bills and reports of Ministries

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Relevance

1. Saves time of Parliament
2. Provides a more professional and expert analysis of proposals
3. Enable MPs to take well-informed decisions

   e.g. DRSC on Science and Technology pointed key issues with introduction of BT Brinjal, which was subsequently stayed as MPs protested
4. Provide greater representation to MPs outside of ruling party

Thus, they are instrumental in ensuring accountability of the executive to the legislature.

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5. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of tribunals in India. How can these be addressed? (150 words) 10

भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इनका समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Tribunals are bodies that pronounce decisions essentially judicial in character, but are not courts in constitutional sense.

Issues

1. Executive interference due to lack of constitutional protection

2. Appeals - Their decisions can be appealed to High Courts and supreme Court (Chandra Kumar case). Thus their main function to reduce judicial workload is defeated

3. Judicial ~~activism~~ overreach
   e.g. NGT banning diesel trucks in NCR

4. Non-uniformity in appointment, retirement age etc

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5. Lower accessibility than High Courts
   e.g. ~~Act~~ Securities Appellate Tribunal only in Mumbai

6. Filled with bureaucrats who are devoid of expertise in the specific domain

Way Ahead

1. Supreme Court - same Constitutional protection for tribunals imparting functions of courts
2. Uniformity and transparency in appointment and terms of service
3. Law Commission - Review of Chandra Kumar verdict, by allowing only 1 appeal, that too intra-court appeal

This will ensure tribunals can lead to effective delivery of justice without undermining authority of courts.

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6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. (150 words) 10

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 243A of the Constitution establishes Gram Sabhas as the first and foremost ~~tier~~ segment of the Panchayati Raj System.

Significance

1. Formulation of Village Development Plans (VDPs) sensitized to local needs and concerns

2. Implementation of schemes, including identification of beneficiaries

   e.g. for PM Ujjwala Yojana, MGNREGA etc

3. Levying and collection of taxes for local development

4. Providing basic utilities like transport (e.g. Ajeevika

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Grameen Yojana), water etc

5. Specifically with respect to V^th Schedule Areas
- → Maintaining land records
- → Ensuring rehabilitation and resettlement in case of land acquisition
- → Certifying use of mineral resources and collection of royalty
- → Managing Common Property Resources (CPRs) and implementation of Forest Rights Act

Way Ahead

The extension of 73rd Amendment to V^th Schedule Areas (PESA) was historic. It must be backed by political will and support.

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7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा वस्तुतः दूसरा सदन होने के स्थान पर एक दूसरे दर्जे का सदन मात्र है। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधान परिषदों के मुकाबले राज्यसभा की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

Article 80 establishes the Rajya Sabha in the Indian Parliament. Ever since its conception, its role as a second house has generated debates.

For Rajya Sabha	Against Rajya Sabha
As a revising chamber, it prevents ill-considered legislation	Only delays time as ultimately, will of Lok Sabha prevails
Enhances accountability of executive to the legislature	Superfluous body - can't make or unmake the government
Promotes federal equilibrium	Is not a true representative of states as seats are population-based; and no requirement of domicile character

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Allows representation of diverse fields (12 nominated members)	Is a haven for defeated or unpopular candidates or party supporters, who can even become Ministers

Position compared to state Council

1. Rajya Sabha can reject Lok Sabha passed bill in most cases
   v/s state Council can at best delay such a proposal from state legislature Assembly by four months

2. R.S. members can vote in appointments and removals of key functionaries
   v/s state Council cannot

3. R.S members play a vital role in constitutional Amendment, which Council can't

4. Special Powers of Rajya Sabha — State subject and All India services → Not available to SLCs

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8. A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. (150 words) **10**

जल प्रबंधन को अधिक समग्र और बहु-विषयक बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के संस्थागत ढाँचे में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are bodies tasked to achieve robust water management.

Issues

The Mihir Shah Committee pointed the following problems -

1. Lack of coordination between -
   1.1 CWC and CGWB, leading to disregard for the linkages in hydrological cycle
   1.2 CWC, CGWB and other ministries, especially Ministry of

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Agriculture and Ministry of Drinking Water

2. Non-uniform recruitment and appointment procedures, beset with excess executive and bureaucratic interference

3. Lack of presence of adequate mix of hydrologists, geologists and other specialists

4. Poor data management and collection protocols

5. Lack of research and development on innovative solutions

Thus the need is to address the issues one-by-one. The Committee has called for holistic planning at micro and meso levels, involving multi-disciplinary teams from various sectors and ministries.

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9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a life-time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalisation of politics? Discuss. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर जीवनपर्यन्त प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या का यथोचित समाधान होगा? चर्चा कीजिए।

The Representation of Peoples Act (RPA) 1951 and the Constitution mention specific grounds for denial of the right to contest elections.

Grounds
- → Not a citizen of India
- → Age limits
  e.g. Lok Sabha - 25 years
  Rajya Sabha - 35 years
- → Not a registered voter in a constituency
- → Convicted or imprisioned for a sentence of more than 2 years

Need of a life-time ban on convicts

Recently, the Election Commission of India has called

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for a life-time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes.

Arguments For	Arguments Against
1. Will reduce the ongoing trend of criminalization of politics and politicization of crime	1. Takes away the fundamental right of contesting elections
2. Increase citizens' faith in their representatives	2. Parties can frame frivolous charges
3. Lower incidences of money or muscle power abuse and booth capturing	3. No guarantee will stop parties from supporting criminals due to the latter being their financiers

The need is to reform the election process in totality — funding, internal democracy within parties, powers of Election Commission, and existing laws.

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10. Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Discuss. (150 words) **10**

निर्देशक तत्वों को मूल अधिकारों से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है क्योंकि वे कल्याण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक प्रेरणा प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Articles 38 to 50 of the Constitution provide for Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

Importance

DPSPs are said to be even more important than Fundamental Rights in a welfare state like India.

1. Provide for socio-economic democracy, without which true realisation of rights is impossible
2. Put a moral obligation on state to promote welfare activities (Article 37)
3. As per B.R. Ambedkar, they act as guide, friend and philosopher

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of the state

4. Provide a criteria for electorate to judge the performance of the government on delivery of developmental goals

5. Provide stability and continuity in domestic and foreign policies

6. Their span is such that if enforced, they can provide-

- 6.1 Inclusive growth (Art 38, 39, 46)
- 6.2 Democratic decentralisation (Art 40, 43A)
- 6.3 Riddance from social evils (Art 47)

Thus DPSPs are a true hallmark of our polity, which must be given force and due importance.

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11. In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. (250 words) **15**

FPTP (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट) प्रणाली को अन्य विकल्पों से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की मांगों के प्रकाश में, वर्तमान प्रणाली के लाभों से तुलना करते हुए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने से सम्बंधित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Recently, the Law Commission of India has called for the introduction of a hybrid electoral system for Lok Sabha, to replace the existing FPTP system.

Merits of FPTP

The most commonly proposed alternatives are the Proportional Representation (PR) system and the hybrid system (a combination of the two only). The comparison between them is as follows –

i) Advantages of FPTP over PR :-

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FPTP	PR
simplicity, as single member district, and candidate winning majority seats being declared winner	Complex as multi-member districts and the division of votes to diff parties
Familiarity, due to British Raj	No experience ~~prior~~ till now
stable government as one-party rule	Unstable government
Establishes a close rapport between inter-candidate	Is party-centric and thus, no such rapport

ii) Advantages of PR over FPTP

FPTP	PR
seats won doesn't reflect votes polled, and thus is not a true reflection of electorate's will	seats given in proportion to votes polled

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FPTP	PR
Huge wastage of votes	Minimal wastage
Minority sections not adequately represented	Minority sections get due representation as per share of population

Challenges

1. Need of revamping the Constitution and possible violation of basic structure
2. Complexity of the PR system
3. Unstability at the Centre and state due to the huge number of parties involved

Our Constituent Assembly consciously chose the FPTP system due to its advantages. The Parliamentary system already has checks to minimize the ills of FPTP. Thus the need is to bring reform in the system, not of it.

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12. Despite long term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. (250 words) **15**

न्यायालय में वादों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

As per DAKSH's State of Indian Judiciary Report 2018, ~3 crore cases are pending in Indian courts. The pendency has steadily increased year-on-year, highlighting the limited progress.

[Reasons]

1. Low judge-to-population ratio – 18 judges per a million population

Why → Huge vacancies due to impasse over Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) of appointments

→ Lack of attractiveness of judicial service due to poor pay and perks

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2. Weak case management system

- Time taking court procedures
- Flexibility in adjourning hearings
- Low availability of lawyers

3. Ineffective policing system

4. Weak Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) structure

5. Appeal system – People are unsatisfied with order of lower courts, filing continuous appeals till supreme court

Impact

- Delayed justice violates Article 14, 19 and 32
- Poor quality of justice e.g. High Court judge on average gives 2 minutes per hearing
- Poor job satisfaction among judiciary, leading to corruption and political interference

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Measures needed

1. Resolving the impasse over MoP quickly
2. Police reforms as per SC's Prakash Singh Directives
3. Streamlining judicial procedures
4. strengthening ADR system
5. Considering the proposal of the National Court of Appeals
6. Government as a responsible litigant (50% of pending cases are related to government filed - petitions)
7. Making the service attractive by offering salary and perks at par with Civil services

An effective judiciary is a must in a democracy, to uphold the Rule of Law

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13. Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being included in Article 21, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. (250 words) **15**

'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' वाक्यांश के अनुच्छेद 21 में सम्मिलित नहीं होने के बावजूद, समय के साथ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 'प्रक्रियात्मक विधि के अनुसार' एवं 'सारवान विधि के अनुसार सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' के सिद्धांतों को भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में अपना लिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 21 of the constitution states that no person can be deprived of his life or personal liberty except as per procedure established by law.

Evolution down the years

In Gopalan case (1950), the supreme court said that Article 21 only protects against arbitrary executive action, not legislative action. This was due to the phrase, 'procedure established by law.'

But in Maneka case (1978), the court overruled above judgement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Menaka Case Verdict

1. Procedure by law has to be just, reasonable and fair

2. Personal liberty implies a meaningful and dignified existence, not an animal existence

Thus, the verdict has indirectly added the phrase, 'due process of law,' by which the Court ~~to~~ gets the freedom to scrutinize the reasonability of laws.

This already exists in the American judiciary system.

Impact of the verdict

The doctrines of 'substantive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

due process' and 'procedural due process' has –

1. Expanded the scope of Article 21, bringing new rights such as –
   1.1 Right to livelihood
   1.2 Right to privacy
   1.3 Right to education
   1.4 Right to decent environment etc.

2. Ushered in the ethos of natural justice by imparting judicial flexibility

3. Help us see rights as ~~an~~ integrated ~~whole~~ parts of a single whole

Thus the doctrines have enabled true realisation of Article 21 and other rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. (250 words) **15**

क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में भारत में सहकारी संघवाद सुदृढ़ हुआ है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cooperative federalism refers to the cooperative mechanisms between the federal units of a polity, in order to achieve a more effective governance structure.

[Analysis in Post-Liberalisation Era]

1) [Has strengthened]

a) Bommai Guidelines have reduced misuse of Article 356

b) Enhanced inter-state trade and commerce

c) Consensus on GST

d) Growing role of regional parties in state and Central legislature, has led to more dialogues between National and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

state parties

e) NITI Aayog's role

- Sub-groups of Chief Ministers to advice Centre
- Indices and rankings to promote sharing of best practices
- Resolution of disputes between state and Central Ministries

2) Not strengthened

a) Inter-state Council (ISC) met only recently after 12 years

b) Impasse over Inter-state Water Disputes e.g. Cauvery Dispute

c) Concern over Governor's partisan nature and discretionary powers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

d) Tussle between Lieutenant Governors and elected government in Union Territories

e) Rising economic divergence between States due to inequitable benefits of liberalization
e.g. Maharashtra and Delhi cornering most of Foreign Investment

Thus, ~~it~~ while cooperative federalism as a concept has gained huge popularity, much needs to be done.
It is important to strengthen the existing Constitutional provisions on Centre-state Cooperation, while working on innovative means like GST Council.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. (250 words) **15**

दोषपूर्ण विनियामक नीतियों का बाजार की शक्तियों की कुशल अंतर्क्रिया पर गंभीर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है। भारत में विनियामकीय परिवेश से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Regulation is needed in every administrative set-up as it prevents market failures, and promotes public interests.

However faulty regulatory policies can be highly damaging as they lead to -

Inefficiency in the market
- → 1. Difficulty in doing business
- → 2. Open up scope of corruption and unethical practices
- → 3. Creation of a parallel black economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Damaging of Public Interests

→ 4. Ineffective grievance redressal

→ 5. High prices and monopoly due to anti-competitive practices

→ 6. Information asymmetry between sellers and buyers

Regulatory Environment in India

The 2nd ARC and various committees have pointed to the following issues –

1. Over-regulation due to multiple bodies and laws

2. Lack of independence of the bodies
   - 2.1 Functional dependence on line ministries
   - 2.2 Lack of financial autonomy
   - 2.3 Insecurity of tenure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Low coordination with policy makers
e.g. TRAI and Department of Telecom clashing over jurisdiction

4. Poor involvement of stakeholders in regulatory process

5. Ill-designed consumer grievance channels

Way Ahead

1. Streamlining of rules and repeal of outdated statutes
2. Clear guidelines over term of office
3. Proper channels of cooperation with Ministries
4. Involvement of citizen groups for enabling self-regulation and reporting of violations

Above steps can help beset the issues and usher in a regulatory regime that works as a facilitator.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. (250 words) 15

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

Articles 315 - 323 of the Constitution contain the provisions regarding UPSC.

Safeguards

1. Salaries and emoluments charged on Consolidated fund of India

2. Terms and conditions of serve cannot be altered during tenure

3. Well-defined criteria for removal of members

4. Ban on ~~appo~~ further appointment to government posts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

after end of tenure

Limitations

The 2nd ARC has pointed out the following –

1. Opacity in appointment process
   - → No clear qualifications in Constitution and any law
   - → Appointment process not known to public

2. Over-burdening of UPSC due to consultation on routine and minor disciplinary issues

3. UPSC has to engage in routine administrative work of Departmental Promotion Councils (DPCs)

4. Clash with Central Vigilance ~~Officer~~ Commission (CVC) over role as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

advisor on disciplinary issues

5. Undermining of its authority by government proposals like lateral entry

Need of the Hour

The UPSC's primary role as the watchdog of merit system can be achieved if –

1. Clear transparent procedures are established vis-a-vis appointment
2. It is consulted over serious matters involving question of suspension/removal
3. It plays only a supervisory role over DPCs
4. Executive interference is decreased in the recruitment process, especially of lower services

This will help achieve independence of UPSC to fulfil its prime mandate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What are the key issues in the context of electoral funding in India? How far do you think the idea of state funding of elections can address these issues? (250 words) **15**

भारत में चुनावी वित्तपोषण के संदर्भ में मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं? आपकी राय में चुनावों के राज्य द्वारा वित्तपोषण का विचार इन मुद्दों का किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकता है?

As per Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR), 69% of the funding to political parties between 2004-15 came from anonymous sources.

Key Issues

- Opaqueness in party funding and candidate financing
- Lobbying and capture by big corporate and crime mafias
- Indiscriminate use of cash donations, leading to a parallel black economy
- Political parties as shell companies to avail tax exemptions

Besides, parties are kept outside the scope of Right to Information (RTI) Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

State Funding

It refers to the government funding parties / candidates to contest elections.

Benefits

- Increased transparency in party and candidate financing
- Reduced scope of anonymous donations and money power
- Level playing field
- Can be linked to promoting internal democracy within parties
- Prevents nexus with corporates, mafias and vested interests

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Disadvantages

- Huge strain on public exchequer
- Diversion of precious resources from critical sectors like health
- No guarantee will stop flow of illicit wealth
- Voters forced to pay for parties whose ideas they do not support

Way Ahead

The 2nd ARC and Indrajit ~~Chadha~~ Gupta Committee have recommended partial state funding, that too in kind. The Law Commission has also called for first setting up a proper regulatory framework. In the meanwhile, the existing system must be reformed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Separation of powers in case of India has acquired its own uniqueness under the constitutional arrangement. Explain. (250 words) **15**

भारत के सन्दर्भ में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण ने संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत एक अनन्य विशिष्टता प्राप्त कर ली है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Separation of powers is a doctrine that establishes that each institution - executive, legislature and judiciary - must not encroach upon the domain of the other.

| Case in India |

The Constituent Assembly was aware of the importance of the doctrine. This has been reflected as follows -

1. Distinct parts and elaborated articles in Constitution for each organ
2. System of checks and balances to prevent encroachment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Checks and Balances

- Parliamentary system ensures executive is accountable to legislature
- Judicial review
- Article 50, puts an obligation to separate ~~that a~~ judiciary from executive

3. Declaration by Supreme Court that separation of powers is a part of Basic structure (Keshavananda Bharti Case)

4. Despite the separation, adequate provisions to provide for harmonious coordination truly are unique

e.g. Delegated legislation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, recently the principle has come under attack due to following -

1. Judicial adventurism and overreach
2. Dominant One party majority in the lower house
3. Arbitrary use of emergency provisions

It is thereby important that appropriate restraint is exercised by the three organs. This also requires an active citizenry, who must remain vigilant and hold representatives accountable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? (250 words) **15**

अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों की सीमा पर प्रकाश डालिए। राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिक संवीक्षा तथा आपातकाल के दौरान कार्यकारी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। यह शक्ति अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्ति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Article 352 of the Constitution provides for the proclamation of National Emergency by the President.

Extent of President's Powers

1. Can take over the functions of the Governor or any executive authority in the state, and delegate to someone else
2. Provide for the Parliament or other authority to legislate upon state subjects, such Acts are called Presidential Acts
3. Provide for specific or all Fundamental Rights (except those protected) to be suspended

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Alter the financial relationship between Centre - state

5. Withdraw emergency at any time

However it must be noted that the President always acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers (CoM).

Judicial Scrutiny

The Supreme Court, in Minerva Mills case, declared that proclamation may be challenged ~~if~~ on grounds of

- Malafide
- Erroneous facts used
- Arbitrary or irrelevant material used

Exercise of Executive Powers

The Executive can issue directions to state government on even state list subjects.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Difference with Article 360

Article 360 pertains to proclamation of Financial Emergency.

National Emergency	Financial Emergency
1. Effects Fundamental Rights	President cannot alter status of Fundamental Rights
2. Can delegate Parliament to legislate upon state subjects	Parliament cannot legislate upon state subjects
3. President allows executive to issue directions pertaining to state's finance	President can ask for finance-related bills to be reserved for his consent

Thus ample difference exists. While National Emergency has been proclaimed thrice, Financial Emergency is yet to be even once.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. (250 words) **15**

भारत में केंद्र से राज्यों को राजकोषीय अंतरण अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामान्य और विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले राजकोषीय अंतरण के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले अंतरण की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्याओं प्रकाश डालिए।

In our federal structure, it is the obligation of the Centre to allocate financial resources to States

Need
- → Share of revenue of Centre is much more than individual state
- → Disparity in the finances of states
- → To cater to the growing complexities of administration
- → To implement schemes especially pertaining to Concurrent list matters

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rationale of fiscal transfers

General transfers
- To enable states to implement programmes on state subjects
- To provide for costs associated with daily administration
- For local bodies within state

Specific Transfers
- Implementation of pan-India schemes and programmes
- To ensure states implement programme in a uniform manner
- Improved accountability of usage of moneys

Problems in Specific Transfers

1. States allege that centre is encroaching upon state

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

subjects in name of Central Sector Schemes

2. Political motives
e.g. Naming of scheme after Prime Minister

3. states bearing full compliance costs

4. Programme not suited or adapted to local needs

5. Non-involvement of states in designing the scheme

6. Direct transfers to local bodies, bypassing the State Government

Punchhi Commission and 2nd ARC have called for limiting such transfers, and for cost-sharing of their implementation. This will promote federal equilibrium between Centre-states.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1052)

Name of Candidate	Akshat Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	101322
Center	ORN	Date	7/2/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The location of iron and steel industry depends on a multitude of factors. Discuss with examples. Also account for the gradual shift of the industry towards coastal regions over time. **(150 words) 10**

लौह एवं इस्पात उद्योग की अवस्थिति अनेक कारकों पर निर्भर करती है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, समय के साथ इस उद्योग के तटीय क्षेत्रों की ओर क्रमिक स्थानांतरण का सविस्तार कारण बताइए।

The iron and steel industry is dependent on the following factors for its location -

1. Availability of raw material - The integrated steel plants are located either near coal reserves, or iron reserves.
   e.g. Rourkela, Bokaro, TISCO

2. Transport facilities - Roadways, rail networks and port proximity
   e.g. Vizag steel plant is a port based plant

3. Presence of cheap, abundant labour - In the Singbhum belt, cheap labour from Jharkhand and Bihar is plenty

4. Market closeness - The mini-steel plants are located to urban centres. E.g. - Ratlu plant in M.P.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Technology advancement - Once technology was available to produce steel from scrap iron, the mini-steel plants were born.

6. Policy support - E.g. Bokaro was set up to aid development of the backward region of Jharkhand.

The gradual shift towards coastal regions is to access the port facilities, for both import and export purposes. As metallurgical coking coal is mostly imported, proximity to ports is important. Also, the per-capita consumption of steel in India is low, and hence industries prefer to export their produce.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Identify the regions being impacted by desertification in India. Bringing out the major reasons for it, analyse the effectiveness of steps taken to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में मरूस्थलीकरण से प्रभावित हो रहे क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। इसके प्रमुख कारणों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावशीलता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per the 'State of our Environment' Report 2017, eight states of India find large areas of their land suffering from desertification. These include Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, among others.

The reasons, as stated by the ISRO's Atlas on Desertification, are -

1. ~~Wind~~ Water Erosion
   - Major reason
   - Soil erosion due to rainfall and surface flow
   - Exacerbated by our inefficient water management system

2. Wind Erosion
   - Heavy winds blow off top soil
   - Increasing due to reducing tree cover

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Loss of vegetation cover due to deforestation
4. Human-made settlements for developmental purposes
5. Increasing salinity due to over-irrigation and use of pesticides
6. Climate change induced temperature and heat rise

India has launched the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification. It focuses on integrated land and water management.

However the effectiveness is still debated as the need is for more community participation. The Kubuqi Model is needed, which combines the efforts of industries, farmers and animal rearers, and government to tackle desertification.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Assess the changes in distribution pattern of the 'golden fibre' industry in India over the past half century. Also, giving reasons for its decline, enumerate the measures that the government has come up with in order to revive it. **(150 words) 10**

विगत आधी शताब्दी के दौरान भारत में 'गोल्डन फाइबर' उद्योग के वितरण पैटर्न में आए परिवर्तन का आकलन कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके ह्रास के कारणों को बताते हुए, इसे पुनर्जीवित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The jute industry in India is largely concentrated in West Bengal, due to the high growth of jute there. However since jute is light weight and not weight losing, the industry is moving out to other areas, connected to ports or proper rail networks. The proximity to market is becoming more important than raw material availability.

Reasons for decline

- Post partition, most of the jute mills went to East Pakistan
- Failure to invest in production technology, leading it difficult for our countries to compete globally

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- The competition from synthetic packaged material
- Lack of policy support to project jute as an environment friendly fibre in the global market

The National Jute Policy of India aims to incentivize growth of jute exports, along with upscaling the domestic demand. For this, jute bags are being promoted in place of plastic bags in retail centres. The government is also providing skill training, technology support to farmers, and improved market linkages by eliminating problems in the whole supply chain.

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4. With appropriate examples of footloose industry, discuss its significance for India. **(150 words) 10**

फुटलूज उद्योग के उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ भारत के लिए इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Footloose industries are those that do not depend upon availability of raw material for their location. Examples include computer chip producing companies.

Their significance lies in the following -

a) Most of them manufacture digital components, and thus are vital for our vision of Digital India and digital economy

b) Provide new sources of employment, especially for our high number of educated, yet unemployed youth

c) They bring in massive FDI, most of it ~~been~~ being greenfield

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d) They are essentially basic industries to our testiary sector, thus contributing to higher GDP growth in the sector

e) Bring in cutting-edge technology, transfer of which can be used for other applications as well

Thus footloose industries are the future wheels of the economy, and hence must be promoted.

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5. India has a long way to go in identifying shale gas rich basins and acquiring the necessary technology to extract shale gas. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत को शेल गैस से समृद्ध बेसिनों की पहचान करने और शेल गैस के निष्कर्षण हेतु आवश्यक तकनीक प्राप्त करने की दिशा में लंबा रास्ता तय करना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent discovery of shale gas in North America, has led many other countries to explore it in their own basins.

In this context, the challenges facing India are as follows-

i) Exploration issues - Currently, India lacks a clear cut policy towards shale gas exploration. Since shale gas is generally found in deep basins, it further disincentivizes our industry.

ii) Inefficient technology - Drilling technology is not only expensive, but under-developed in India

iii) Additional Capital Costs - In order to extract shale gas, an efficient underground pipe

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network is needed. This is highly expensive.

ii) Unwillingness of developed countries to share technology - Due to obvious strategic and economic reasons, India is unable to procure required technology from outside

v) Poor Research and Development (R&D) - The academia and industry are not collaborative enough to facilitate R&D in this sector.

It is hopeful the recent HELP policy and thrust towards technology development can aid our exploration and production of shale gas.

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6. Plastic waste is a major environmental and public health problem in India, particularly in the urban areas. Elucidate. Can the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 help in addressing the problems related to plastic waste? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में, विशेषकर शहरी क्षेत्रों में, प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट एक प्रमुख पर्यावरणीय और लोक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्या है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 प्लास्टिक अपशिष्ट से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं?

The hazards associated with plastic waste include the following -

1. Since it is non-biodegradable, it persists and can't be decomposed by microorganisms
2. It chokes the drainage and sewerage systems
3. Its incineration releases huge amounts of carbon gases, causing immense pollution and global warming
4. It prevents seepage of surface water into the ground
5. It is often digested by beggars' kids and animals, causing diseases and even death

The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 contain the following key provisions

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Features

- Segregation at source into the label of 'dry waste'
- Brand owners using plastic bags must either use jute ones, or ensure re-collection of the plastic bags
- Integration of the rag pickers and kabbariwalas into formal sector for better recycling and reuse
- Promotion of waste-to-energy incinerators

If properly implemented, the rules can help address the problem. Further, behavioural change drives are needed at every stakeholder level – customers, shopkeepers, companies, authorities – if a truly lasting change is to be attained.

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7. Energy efficiency in buildings need to be at the core of India's urbanization strategy. Comment. In this context elaborate the significance of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017. **(150 words) 10**

भवनों में ऊर्जा दक्षता को भारत के शहरीकरण की रणनीति के केंद्र में रखने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा संरक्षण भवन संहिता (एनर्जी कंजर्वेशन बिल्डिंग कोड: ECBC) 2017 के महत्व का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency calls for greater energy efficiency in our residential and commercial buildings.

Advantages

- Will lead to huge generation as well as prevention of wastage ~~in ch~~ of energy
- Enable to harness the potential of the masses to achieve energy security
- Generate employment
- Provide alternate source of income for houseowners, who can sell extra electricity to the National Grid
- The saved energy can be diverted to remote and ~~far~~ poor areas

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The Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) 2017 provides for building standards for real estate and other sectors. It offers various designs incorporating technology like rooftop solar and solar heaters. In addition, it also recommends certain small-level changes in our lifestyle that can help save energy.

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8. How does the PAT scheme make efficiency in energy consumption attractive in energy-intensive industries? Examining its performance so far, suggest measures for improvement. **(150 words) 10**

PAT योजना ऊर्जा-गहन उद्योगों के लिए ऊर्जा उपभोग में दक्षता को किस प्रकार आकर्षक बनाती है? इसके अब तक के प्रदर्शन का परीक्षण करते हुए, सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme is implemented by BEE.

The energy-intensive industries have to meet certain targets for reducing their electricity consumption. PAT scheme provides them a flexible mechanism to do so. It allows for the trading of Energy Saving Certificates between different industries.

e.g. If an industry has a target of reducing its consumption by 10 units, but can do so by 9 units only, then it can buy a Energy saving certificate from another industry who has over-achieved its target. This allows it to make up for the extra unit consumed.

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The innovative system has led to companies providing technology to enhance efficiency, to each other. Further it has been well received by the industry due to the flexibility it provides.

To improve the scheme, the government must revise the targets of each sector, and introduce further financial incentives like tax-free trading.

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9. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

It is estimated that indoor air is roughly ten times more polluted than outside air. This is more so in rural areas which rely on kerosene or cow-dung for domestic purposes like cooking and staying warm. These sources release high amounts of carbon gases, resulting in huge fatalities, especially for children and elderly.

Challenges in improving it

- Providing affordable and accessible alternatives like PNG and LPG, especially in rural areas
- Inducing behavioural change in people to shift from

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older methods

- Promoting people to open windows or doors regularly to maintain air circulation. This is especially difficult in urban areas, which use ACs and fans more and more

Thus the need is to ensure that proper transmission lines are installed to supply LPG/PNG to households. Their pricing needs to be such that it incentivizes people to use it. Further, behavioural economics to nudge people for adopting better indoor lifestyle, must be explored.

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10. What is Joint Forest Management (JFM)? Highlight its potential in improving the livelihood of the forest dwellers and fringe forest communities. **(150 words) 10**

संयुक्त वन प्रबंधन (JFM) क्या है? वन वासियों और सीमांत वन समुदायों की आजीविका में सुधार लाने की इसकी क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Forest Rights Act, 2006 calls for JFM, which is an integrated approach that brings together the local community (the forest dwellers), the authorities and other stakeholders (e.g. NGOs), in jointly managing and conserving the forests and its resources.

Its significance can be seen as below –

- It can integrate indigenous knowledge in contemporary conservation strategies
- Generate huge employment for the locals, who can offer their knowledge and skill-set
- It will improve the ecosystem

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goods and services such as availability of timber, medicinal plants etc., thus enhancing livelihoods of locals

- Also prevents deforestation, and thus prevents cultural impoverishment of the locals, whose life revolves around the forests.

Thus JFM can be the key towards development that is both sustainable and economically rewarding.

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11. The metallic minerals found in India are mainly confined to the Peninsular plateau region. What are the reasons for their uneven distribution? Also, discuss the impact it has on the location of industries in India.

(250 words) 15

भारत में पाए जाने वाले धात्विक खनिज प्रमुखतः प्रायद्वीपीय पठारी क्षेत्र तक सीमित हैं। इनके असमान वितरण के क्या कारण हैं? साथ ही, इसके भारत में उद्योगों की अवस्थिति पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

During the movement of the Indian plate towards north, there was intense faulting, resulting in lava outpours. The lava outpours was trapped in the block mountains, thus solidifying and forming the Peninsular plateau of India. This is the major reason why metallic minerals, which were formed as the lava solidified, are found mostly here.

The impact on location of industries can be seen as below-

1) Iron and steel Industry - Most of the integrated steel plants

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are in Chhotanagpur plateau, due to rich iron-ore and coal reserves there.

ii) Cement Industry – It is ~~found~~ located in Vindhyan ranges due to the high limestone reserves.

iii) Aluminium refineries – As bauxite is found mainly in Odisha, initial processing plants are located there.

iv) Copper industry – Copper reserves in M.P. and A.P. attract the industries.

v) Uranium based nuclear reactors – Uranium is found in A.P., Jharkhand and Meghalaya. Nuclear plants tend to be near such sites

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vi) Heavy Industries – since heavy engineering industries rely on iron-steel industry, they are also located mainly in Chhotanagpur plateau.

Thus geological factors have huge effect on location of industries.

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12. The mining of sand and gravel has reached a level that is threatening the environment and ecosystem. Comment. What can be done to ensure that such mining is carried out in a sustainable manner? Discuss in context of the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. **(250 words) 15**

रेत और बजरी का खनन एक ऐसे स्तर तक पहुँच गया है जो पर्यावरण एवं पारिस्थितिक तंत्र को संकट में डाल रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस प्रकार के खनन की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है। पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए दिशानिर्देशों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Of the several anthropogenic factors responsible for environmental damage, sand and gravel mining is one of the most dangerous.

Ecosystems harmed by it

- Coastal Eco system
- Mangroves
- Continental shelves
- Estuaries and lagoons
- High-lands

All these ecosystems contain rich reserves of sand and gravel associated minerals, which are used in construction industry, real estate, glass industry and other infrastructure sectors.

The factors responsible for unsustainable mining are -

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i) Ineffective regulation
ii) Corruption
iii) Outdated mining techniques
iv) Prevalence of open cast mining, that causes more pollution

This is threatening the biodiversity; leading to coastal erosion; and disrupting the ecosystem goods and services, thus affecting livelihoods like fishing.

The Environment Ministry has recommended the following guidelines to curb unsustainable mining -

i) Mandatory Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) before the project

ii) Continuous and comprehensive monitoring of the project to ensure compliance

iii) Geo-tagging of mines, along with uploading details of

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project online

ii) District Mineral Foundation to collect a fixed percentage of royalty and work for development of local community

v) Ban on use of outdated equipment and technology

Besides the above, the government has also launched the TAMRA portal and Mining Surveillance System to prevent illegal mining.

Thus, what is needed now is proper implementation of the guidelines.

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13. Wetlands are being lost rapidly due to encroachment and rapid urbanization. In this context, critically analyse the provisions of the new Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017 notified by the Government in dealing with the situation. **(250 words) 15**

अतिक्रमण और तीव्र शहरीकरण के कारण आर्द्रभूमियाँ तेजी से लुप्त हो रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, इस स्थिति से निपटने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित नवीन आर्द्रभूमि (संरक्षण और प्रबंधन) नियम 2017 के प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per a recent UN EP report, wetlands represent the ecosystem being lost most rapidly by encroachment and urbanization.

Factors responsible:
- For industrialization and construction purposes
- Untreated waste disposal
- Sand and gravel mining
- Unsustainable plantations and agriculture e.g. Willow plantations have shrunk Wular Lake

In this context, the government has released the Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017, thus superceding the 2010 ones.

Important Provisions

1. Decentralization – Call for formation of a state Wetlands Authority (SWA)

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in each state / UT, to notify wetlands and define 'wide use' principle, governing their management.

2. New central body – The National Wetlands Committee will replace the Central Wetlands Regulatory Authority. It will look after implementation of new rules

3. Ban on certain activities – In the notified wetlands, waste disposal, setting up of industries, and encroachment is banned.

4. Solid waste dumping and discharge of industrial effluent is banned in all wetlands

5. Applicability – Applicable for notified and Ramsar list wetlands.

Criticisms of new rules

1. Compared to 2010 rules, these exclude certain key types of wetlands such as salt pans.

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2. Unlike 2010 rules, there are no criteria (e.g. genetic diversity) to measure impact of these rules
3. The Centre can allow conduct of the banned activities if recommended by the SWAs.
4. The 'wide use' principle is vaguely defined and prone to misuse
5. It gives too much responsibility to states, which have a very poor record in wetlands conservation.

Way Ahead

The new rules are a step in the right direction, but their deficiencies need to be removed. Also, community participation is necessary, and should be promoted.

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14. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. **(250 words) 15**

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Smart Cities Mission envisages Indian cities free of heaps of garbage due to ~~effected~~ effective waste disposal and processing techniques.

Current lacunae

1. Dumping of 'mixed' waste into heaps in open areas and landfills
2. 95% of local funds are utilized on collection and transportation of waste, thus leaving little for treatment
3. Lack of investment in technology like waste-to-energy incinerators

Thus the following is needed -

1. Segregation of waste at source, as mandated by the Solid Waste Management Rules (SWM Rules), 2016

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2. Windrowing technique - Garbage to be dumped in long, low lying parallel ridges. This exposes it to air, and prevents release of leachate, methane and other gases

3. As per NITI Aayog -
   a) For big municipalities, waste-to-energy incinerators are needed to dispose waste and produce electricity
   b) For smaller towns, composting and bioremediation is required

4. Use of nanotechnology for solid waste management and e-waste management

The reasons for failure of existing waste management policies are-

i) Ineffective implementation by local authorities

ii) Tendency to adopt a centralized approach than decentralized one

iii) Failure to give mechanisms of

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fund generation to invest in technologies

ii) Failure to integrate the informal sector into waste management

v) Do not consider behavioural change models (except Swachh Bharat Mission)

vi) Failure to hold authorities and officials responsible for lax implementation

It is essential to address these lacunae in our policies, if we are to truly achieve the vision of 'Smart Cities, Smart India'.

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15. The perennial problem of smog aross large parts of North India has worsened despite government and judicial interventions. Examine. What feasible steps can be taken to effectively address this problem?

(250 words) 15

सरकारी एवं न्यायिक हस्तक्षेप के बावजूद उत्तर भारत के एक बड़े भाग में धूम-कोहरा (स्मॉग) की चिरस्थायी समस्या और विकट हो गई है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस समस्या से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए कौन-से व्यवहार्य कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

As per WHO, North Indian cities like Delhi, Ghaziabad, Lucknow etc. have 8-9 times more concentration of PM 2.5 and PM 10 than is considered normal.

Reasons for Heavy Smog

1. The high pressure conditions created in winters and by dust storms
2. Burning of crop residue in Haryana, Punjab and UP
3. High release of vehicular exhaust due to ~~poo~~ heavy numbers of privately owned vehicles
4. Industrial effluents and incineration of garbage in open areas
5. Uncovered pavements and construction sites

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~~Thus~~, The government and judicial interventions like Graded Response Action Plan, Odd-Even Car Scheme and others, have largely failed due to untimely and poor implementation. In addition, they do not address the root of the problem - the mindset of people.

What needs to be done

1. Cooperative Federalism - All the states of North India have to formulate a comprehensive and holistic plan together, rather than independent steps

2. Address the burning of crop residue - States must tap into funds like Green Climate Fund, to enable farmers to purchase machines that directly convert crop residue into manure

3. Transit Oriented Development -

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Improving public transport services and passenger walking paths

4. Waste Processing and Treatment

5. Covering open spaces with tree belts

6. Behavioural economics to nudge people to adopt a less Carbon-intensive lifestyle

Thus, all the stakeholders must cooperate if India is to lose its tag of country with most air-pollution linked deaths in the world.

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16. Why is the distribution of major fishing areas skewed towards the higher latitudes as compared to the tropics? What are the challenges that the fishery industry is facing globally? Enumerate the measures taken by the various international bodies in order to make the activity more sustainable.

(250 words) 15

प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों का वितरण उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों की तुलना में उच्च अक्षांशों की ओर क्यों झुका हुआ है? विश्व स्तर पर मत्स्य उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस गतिविधि को अधिक संधारणीय बनाने हेतु विभिन्न अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों द्वारा किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The factors that make higher latitudes more favourable for fishing than tropics are -

1. Wider continental shelves and shallower seas
2. Cooler climate is more conducive for growth and breeding and storage of fishes
3. Tropical fishes contain more oil, which makes them less desirable for human consumption
4. Countries are more technologically advanced and thus use high-end technology for fish capture, storage and processing
5. Demand for fish is more as fish is part of the staple diet and an important source of protein

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Challenges to the fishing Industry

1. Climate change – The rise in sea temperatures and water level is affecting plankton growth, and thus fishing zones

2. Unsustainable techniques – bottom trawling, dynamite fishing etc. cause huge damage to the marine ecosystem

3. Environmental Activism – Many environmentalists oppose the industry as it not only affects fishes, but also other animals like turtle, corals etc.

4. Policy focus – In many developing countries, fishing is still treated as a sustenance activity, and not given adequate support

5. Market linkages – Due to poor storage and processing technology in third world countries, the fisheries sector is not reaching its potential

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Thus, to make fishing more sustainable, bodies like the UNEP, WWF, IUCN and CITES have recommended the adoption of deep sea fishing over bottom trawling and other techniques. Further, nets with adequately sized holes should be cast, that can allow animals like turtles to escape.

Also, funding agencies like WB and GEF are also helping fishermen to adopt better technologies for sustainable fishing.

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17. Despite similarity in natural endowments, certain areas attract industries while others do not. What can be the possible reasons for this? In this context, identify the major industrial regions in India and mention the factors which led to their development as industrial regions. **(250 words) 15**

प्राकृतिक विशेषताओं में समानता के बावजूद, कुछ क्षेत्र उद्योगों को आकर्षित करते हैं, जबकि अन्य नहीं। इसके संभावित कारण क्या हो सकते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रमुख औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के रूप में उनके विकास का मार्ग प्रशस्त करने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The factors that lead to regions attracting more industries, despite similar natural endowments, are as follows -

1. Market Proximity - Regions with high demand for the final product will naturally attract more industries

2. Labour Availability - Cheap and abundant labour is essential for industries like Iron-steel, plantations etc.

3. Transportation facilities - Closeness to ports, rail networks and proper road connectivity

4. Government Policy Support - Favourable policies like SEZs, no-taxation etc attract industries

5. Competition - If competing industries are already present in big

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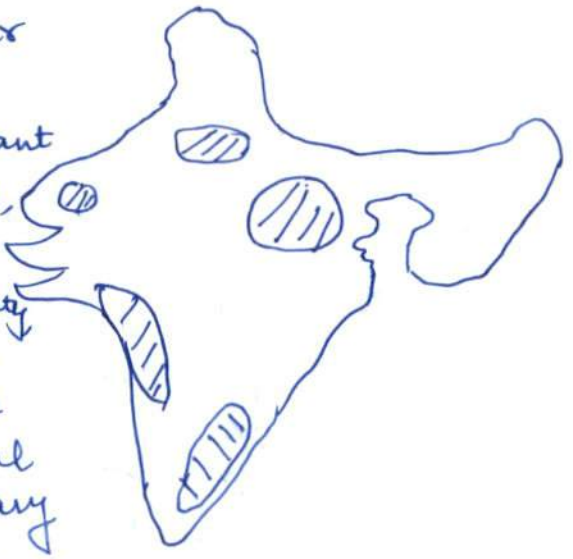
numbers, then it disincentivizes others to set up in that region.

The major industrial regions of India are –

i) Chhotanagpur Plateau

– With abundant mineral reserves, and cheap labour availability this region is home to the iron-steel, coal and other heavy industries.



ii) Maharashtra – Gujarat Belt –

Due to excellent port facilities and capital availability, along with huge urban market, this region houses the textile industry, plantation industries like sugarcane, and others

iii) Bangalore – Hyderabad region

– This is the IT hub of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India, due to presence of tech-giants that came due to favourable state government policies.

ii) Delhi - Haryana - UP belt -
The Indo-Gangetic basin has abundant fertile soil and water availability. Thus the plantation industry, textile industry are here as well.

Hence it is the amalgamation of several factors that decides the location of industries.

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18. Despite biofuel utilisation being given emphasis since the last decade, their economic, environmental and social sustainability is a matter of debate. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

विगत दशक से ही जैव ईंधन के उपयोग पर बल दिए जाने के बावजूद, उनकी आर्थिक, पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक संधारणीयता वाद-विवाद का मुद्दा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's renewable energy policy gives due emphasis on biofuel utilisation for sustainable development. India hopes to generate 10 GW electricity from biomass by 2022. Also, plants like ethanol bio-refineries are being set up.

However, their long-term use has come up as a debate, due to the following concerns -

Economic Issues

- Huge investments are needed to set up biorefineries
- The capital-to-output ratio remains low, thus inhibiting private sector participation
- It is also argued that investing in increasing efficiency of

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thermal plants and of vehicles, is a better option than investing huge money here.

Environmental Issues

- Burning biomass releases a good amount of carbon gases, especially if done without following standards

Social Issues

- It may lead to unemployment for many in the coal and petroleum industry
- This sector itself is less labour intensive, thus leading to overall unemployment

Despite the concerns, it must not be forgotten that biofuel has many advantages. It reduces the amount of waste, and ~~makes~~ puts it to productive use. It is also an alternative source of.

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income for groups like farmers. Moreover, it is relatively a lot cleaner fuel than petrol and diesel.

Thus what is needed is adequate research and technology development to make its utilization more sustainable and effective.

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19. Selective focus on ensuring the sustained supply of strategic minerals is imperative for India. In this context, discuss the challenges for India in terms of their exploration and production. What approach can India adopt to address these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

सामरिक खनिजों की सतत आपूर्ति की सुनिश्चितता पर चयनात्मक फोकस करना भारत के लिए अत्यावश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में, इनके अन्वेषण और उत्पादन के संबंध में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत क्या दृष्टिकोण अपना सकता है?

Strategic minerals are the vitamins of any country's industries. Since they are limited, thus their sustained supply is a huge challenge, especially for a developing economy like India.

The challenges are as follows -

1. Huge exploration costs, especially for deep-basin exploration
2. Lack of technology to facilitate efficient exploration and production both
3. Poor participation of private sector
4. Presence of different policies for minerals that are found together
5. Inefficient mining techniques and prevalence of open-cast mining

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6. Broken supply network from source to consumption units, due to poor transmission and storage capacity

7. Poor demand of special alloys, and even basic ones like steel

The approach needed here is to focus on the '3 Is,' as shown below -

i) Infrastructure — Energy infrastructure like proper transmission network, pipelines and storage facilities, have to be developed

ii) Investment — Adequate policy support is needed to enable higher investment from private sector. Greater de-regulation is needed, along with financial incentives.

iii) Innovation - Research and development is of utmost importance to achieve not just technology

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deployment, but development.

In this context, the recent HELP Policy must be lauded, for it is bound to improve the exploration of our minerals. It gives greater say to the businesses, and strives to facilitate ease in doing business in this sector.

Also, the state is incentivizing industries - public and private - to invest in more efficient and environment friendly technology, for production purposes.

Lastly, as per NITI Aayog Draft Energy Policy, it is also important to corporativize subsidiaries of big PSUs like CIL, so that they may compete against each other. Overseas engagement in mineral reserves is also of prime importance.

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20. The location of fertilizer plants is closely related with location of oil refineries and coal producing areas. Elaborate. Also, account for the setting up of fertilizer plants nearer to consumer centres such as in Uttar Pradesh.

(250 words) 15

उर्वरक संयंत्रों की अवस्थिति, तेल शोधन संयंत्रों और कोयला उत्पादक क्षेत्रों की अवस्थिति से घनिष्ठ रूप से संबंधित है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, उपभोक्ता केंद्रों के निकट उर्वरक संयंत्रों की स्थापना (जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में है) का सविस्तार कारण बताइए।

The location of fertilizer plants is attributed to the following key factors -

i) Availability of methane - Methane is needed for producing ammonia, by which Nitrogen-based fertilizers like urea are made. ~~Thus~~ As oil refineries, gas stations and coal producing areas, all produce methane directly or as a by-product, fertilizer plants are set up near them.

ii) Availability of neptha - Neptha is a key ingredient, which is found in petroleum.

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iii) Market proximity – The biggest consumers are the farmers and agriculturalists. Hence, in India, fertilizer plants are set up in states like UP, Haryana and Punjab. The farmers here, due to historical reasons, chiefly the Green Revolution, are more reliant on fertilizers.
Also, the state offers subsidies to the industry, due to the importance of agriculture in our economy.

Thus these factors explain the location of fertilizer plants generally, as well as in India.

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	101322
Center	ORN	Date	16/2/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Alignment Competence**
2. **Context Competence**
3. **Content Competence**
4. **Language Competence**
5. **Introduction Competence**
6. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
7. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What are the salient features of temple architecture in the Himalayas? Explain with adequate examples in light of various elements that influenced this architectural style. **(150 words) 10**

हिमालयी मंदिर स्थापत्य की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? इस स्थापत्य शैली को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न तत्वों के आलोक में यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

The Himalayan temple architecture is broadly classified under the Nagara style. But it possesses its own unique elements.

Regional Classification

- North Himalayas
  - Jammu and Kashmir e.g. Pandrethan Temple
  - Himachal Pradesh e.g. Laksna Devi Temple
  - Uttarakhand e.g. Kumaon Temples, Jageshwar Temples
- Eastern Himalayas
  - Arunachal Pradesh
  - Sikkim

Features

1) They are an amalgamation of Hindu, Buddhist and local wooden traditions.

2) Most of the Northern Himalayan temples like the Pandrethan, ~~Jager~~ Kumaon and Baleshwar

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Temple, are dedicated to shiva. Their shikharas are usually in the rekha-prasada style.

3) The Eastern Himalayas, Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh are dotted mostly with monasteries.
e.g. Rumtek monastery at Sikkim
Tabo monastery at Himachal Pradesh

4) The wooden tradition can be seen by the slanting roof and wooden mandapas of most of the temples.

5) Many are shaped as pagodas.

Thus Himalayan temple architecture is a blend of religious faith and scenic beauty of Himalayas.

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2. "Indo-Islamic art was neither merely a local variety of Islamic art nor a modified form of Hindu architecture. It derives its character from both sources though not always in an equal degree." Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

"भारतीय-इस्लामी (इंडो-इस्लामिक) कला न तो मात्र इस्लामी कला का स्थानीय भेद थी और न ही हिंदू वास्तुकला का संशोधित रूप थी।" यह अपनी विशेषता दोनों स्रोतों से प्राप्त करती है, हालाँकि हमेशा एक समान मात्रा में नहीं।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Muslim rulers, from the 13th C onwards, adopted local Indian traditions and combined them with their own.

The integration can be seen in the following styles of Indo-Islamic architecture -

i) Imperial / Sultanate Style - The Lodhis freely used the Gujarati and Rajasthani traditions in the balconies, kiosks and eaves of their buildings.

ii) Provincial style
- The Bangla roof was adopted by not only the local Nawabs, but also the Mughals.
- Ahmed Shah I and Mohmud Begarha drew on the Jain architectural tradition of Gujarat to devise their own styles.

iii) Mughal style - The Fatehpur Sikhri

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is a unique blend of Persian - Hindu traditions. Gujarati and ~~Raja~~ Bengali traditions has inspired many features of its grandeur.

ii) Deccani style - The Gol Gumbaz's surface decorations and material culture is inspired from the local Deccan styles.

However, Islamic elements dominated the styles. The Arcade style replaced the Trabeat one. Since Muslims could not use live forms to decorate buildings, they relied heavily on pietra - dura, arabesque, calligraphy and jaali works. Further minars and tombs are integral part of their architecture. Finally, the Charbagh garden style and water channels also dominate their architecture.

Thus, even though the blend was not proportional, the Indo-Islamic Art was a synergy of Islamic and Hindu traditions.

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3. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Bhakti movement laid immense devotion and love to God. Bhakti poetry was an integral part of its fold, and can be analysed as follows –

1) It was composed in almost all the vernacular and local languages, thus being oriented towards the masses.
e.g. Namadeva composed in Marathi; Tulsidas and Surdas wrote in dialects of Hindi; the vachanas of Veerashaiva were in Kannada; and Nayanars and Alvars wrote in Tamil

2) It was based on teachings of religious epics and scriptures, hitherto inaccessible to the common folk.
e.g. Shankaradeva's poetry was inspired from Bhagvada Gita, while Tulsidas' Ramacharitamanas is based on Ramayana

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3) It preached for unity and brotherhood among all castes and creeds
e.g. Kabir's 'dohas' and Guru Nanak's rabs

4) Many poems were set to tune and sung as hymns, thus increasing their popularity.
e.g. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's kavyas

5) They even touched the hearts of sufi saints and Muslim rulers, chief among them Akbar

Thus medieval literature was blessed with such fine devotional poetry, which continues to be loved even today.

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4. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Astronomical tradition of India began with the Greek contacts during the 3rd c AD. Its evolution can be traced by the following works -

1) Surya-siddhanta - It is one of the earliest such works, written in late 4th c AD. It is a book on astronomical calculations.

2) Aryabhatta's Aryabhattiya - Through the use of trigonometry and geometry, Aryabhatta successfully explained that the earth is round and rotates on its own axis. He also wrote about sun - moon movements, and cause of eclipses.

3) Varahamira's Works - He was one of the Navaratan of King Vikramaditya of Ujjain. His two main works

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'Pancha-Siddhanta' and 'Brihata Samhita' successfully proved the rotation of planets around sun. His works are dated to late 6th C.

4) Bhaskaracharya's ~~Sid~~ Siddhanta Shiromani – This 12th C work included a section on 'Griha-Ganit,' and calculated the time taken by earth to orbit the sun.

Though the 9th – 12th C period saw the replacement of ~~astology~~ astronomy by astrology, due to the superstitious nature of society and decline of towns, the astrological works picked up after 13th C again. Several observatories were established by F.S. Tughlaq, F.S. Bahamani and Jai Singh.

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5. The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 gave a new lease of life to the nationalist movement in India. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

1914 में अचानक छिड़े प्रथम विश्व युद्ध ने भारत में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन को उद्वेलित किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The first World War was fought between the Allied and Central Powers from 1914 to 1918. Its impact on the national movement in India can be seen as below -

1) Rise of revolutionary activities within and outside India. For the revolutionaries of Ghadr Party, of Punjab and Bengal, it was the perfect chance to overthrow the imperialists.

2) Home Rule League Movement was initiated by A. Besant and B.G. Tilak, utilizing aggressive mass-based politics to demand concessions.

3) 1916 Lucknow Pact - The British's ~~bet~~ refusal to aid Turkey led to AIML joining hands with INC.

4) 1917 Montagu statement - The British promised some degree of self-governance in India, and

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brought out the 401 Act 1919.

5) 1919 Rowlatt Satyagraha – Indians, riddled with post-war hardships, ~~are~~ saw the true face of imperial powers in the Post-war treaties. The Rowlatt Act was a further blow, and led to an all-India mass struggle.

6) 1920-22 NCM - Khilafat Movement – The harsh treaty on the ~~Turkish~~ Ottoman empire led to this movement.

7) Rise of socialists and workers' movements – The Russian Revolution was the outcome of World War I, and inspired revolutionaries ~~and~~, moderates and extremists alike.

Thus the World War I's greatest impact was shifting the orientation of the national movement permanently towards the masses.

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6. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inspired by the Russian Revolution, Marxism, and the rise of workers' and peasants' unions all over the world; Bhagat Singh and his colleagues – C.S. Azad, Rajguru, Sukhdev – redefined revolutionary struggle.

It was no longer about violence or individual heroic action, but about bringing a true revolution – a popular broad based movement.

Bhagat Singh used to say that real revolutionaries are in the villages and factories, that is, the peasants and workers. For him and his colleagues, the aims of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) were –

- Abolition of all forms of exploitation

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of man by man

- End of capitalism and class-domination, originating from both British and Indian society
- Establishment of a socialist order in future India

Thus they set up several labour and peasant unions / groups, along with student unions. One prime example was Bhagat Singh's Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, in which the revolutionaries worked with the youth, peasants and workers.

Another remarkable aspect was their secular nature, and pure hatred towards communalism.

Thus even despite their early deaths, their legacy went on to inspire many nationalists, including J.L. Nehru and S.C. Bose.

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7. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

When the first rail line was laid in India in 1853, the British claimed that it would lead to development of a modern India.

However, nationalists such as D. Naoroji, R.C. Dutt and G.V. Joshi soon realized the following –

1) The development of railways was not suited to Indian needs. It was aimed to bring a commercial revolution for British, rather than an industrial revolution for India.

2) European goods were now increasingly transported to every corner of India, further destroying indigenous industry

3) Raw materials from all over India were now being easily transported

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to the coasts, and siphoned off to England.

4) The ancillary industries that were set-up, paid very low wages to Indian workers, and had them working in inhuman conditions.

5) The opening up of rail lines was not as per Indian communication needs, but as per colonial interests.

This led G. V. Joshi remark that any expenditure on railways should be seen as Indian subsidy to British industries.

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8. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi are amongst the most recognised personalities of India. Their views on education have generated numerous debates.

Similarities

1) For both, education involved intellectual, spiritual, aesthetic and emotional aspects.

2) Both saw education as a key liberating force, especially for women and the downtrodden.

3) They criticized the British for restricting education to a handful of elites

4) Both paid emphasis on education in mother tongue

5) Both focused on 'learning by doing'

Differences

1) Gandhi totally rejected Western

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education and use of English language. He called for pure vernacular education. But Tagore saw education as a channel to learn cultures of the world.

2) Gandhi focused on craft-centric education, thus emphasising on need to teach handicraft, weaving etc. Tagore focused more on aesthetic education through art, music, dance etc.

3) Gandhi tried to generate feelings of nationalism through education, while Tagore was against nationalism being simply a means of anti-Western attitude.

Thus both share similarities and differences in their views.

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9. Raja Ram Mohan Roy has been described as the "Father of Modern India". Do you agree with such characterisation? Justify your answer with adequate arguments and evidences. **(150 words) 10**

राजा राम मोहन राय को "आधुनिक भारत के जनक" के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है। क्या आप ऐसे चरित्र चित्रण से सहमत हैं? यथोचित तर्कों और प्रमाणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a 19th C social reformer. He lived in a society riddled with superstition, fragmentation and discrimination.

Contributions

1) Progressive Views – He believed in the three ideals of rationalism, monotheism, and humanism. He called for social equality for all.

2) Brahmo Samaj – It was set up in 1828, and was the starting point of all future socio-religious movements. It fought against casteism and discrimination towards lower castes and women

3) Women Upliftment – Roy was instrumental in the abolition of sati. He also opposed polygamy and demanded right of inheritance

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of property to women,

4) Fight for civil liberties – He was among the first to criticize the British for their restrictions on freedom of speech and expression. He also called for judicial equality

5) Education on modern lines – He helped set-up the Hindu College and Vedanta College for this purpose.

Thus he was a true visionary with a vision beyond his time. He went on to inspire generations of Indians after him. He deserves to be called the father of Modern India.

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10. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Civil rebellions in the first 100 years of British raj were a consequence of the grievances of various sections of Indian society – peasants, zamindars, artisans, tribals, native rulers and religious groups.

Examples include Sanyasi Revolt of 1763, Kuka Rebellion, Poligars' Revolt, Pagal Panthi Movement, among others.

Paika Rebellion (1817-25)

In this context, Paika Rebellion was one such tribal revolt that swept many parts of Odisha.

The Paiks, were the landed militia, who for their service to the Khurda ruler, had been granted

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rent-free lands. But in 1803, the Britishers took these lands away, and brought a sea change in the socio-economic order.

This led to the Paiks, under Bakshi Jagabandhu, rose against the British in 1817. They were joined in by peasants, zamindars and other tribals. They attacked the symbols of the Raj - police stations, offices etc.

It took 8 years for the British to make Jagabandhu surrender, despite their superior organised and equipped armed forces.

Recently, the Government has hailed Paika Rebellion as the 'First War of Independence', thus highlighting its place in our history.

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11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Religion has been the basis of almost all ancient societies, and India is no exception. This can be seen in the following analysis of the artistic remains of that period -

1) Indus Valley Civilisation - Several terracotta figures of Mother Goddess; a seal depicting a Proto-Shiva form; and a statue of a Bearded Priest, highlight the religious nature of our first urban civilisation.

2) Mauryan Art Remains — These include majestic stupas and viharas such as the Sanchi and Bairat stupa. The rock-cut pillars like the lion Capital at Sanchi, were also built to commemorate religious events. Further, the Yaksha and Yakshini sculptures add to the religious nature of the remains.

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3) Post Mauryan Art remains

- Sculptures – The Gandhara, Mathura, Amaravati and Sarnath schools were ~~add~~ dedicated to atleast one of the three religions – Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.

- Rock-cut architecture – Remains include the ~~Buddhist stupas~~ early temples of Gupta era, such as the Dashavatara temple. ~~Chaitya as and viharas at caves like Ajanta, Ellora etc~~. In the south, the ratha temples and mandapas of Pallava period have been unearthed.

- Cave Tradition
  - Stupas, Chaityas and Viharas
  - Temples like Kailashanath at Ellora
  - Mural paintings at Ajanta, Bagh and Ellora are purely religious in nature e.g. Bodhisattva Padmapani
  - Sculptural panels like Trimurti at Elephanta, or Maha-parinibbana at Ajanta, are based on religious themes

- Universities – Remains of Nalanda or Vikramshila universities show

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that religious education was imparted.

- Literature – Most of the literary work is based on religious epics, philosophical texts and lives of saints like Buddha and Mahavira.

However, secular artistic remains have also been unearthed. These include pottery art, which was designed with geometric or floral motifs. Similarly, ornamental art, including beads, rings or armlets, are mainly secular. Besides, literary works such as the Sangam literature are known for their mostly-secular content.

Thus both religious and secular remains have been found, though the former dominates, as is expected.

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12. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

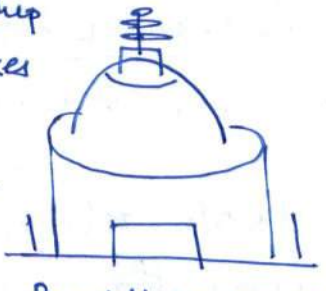
बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Buddhism, with its focus on worldly problems, preaches that the world is full of suffernings, and only by extinction of the flame of desire can this be ended.

But, it is not merely embedded in our philosophical tradition, but also in our art-architecture, as can be seen below —

1) Stupas, chaityas and Viharas

These majestic ~~works~~ worship and residential complexes have been found ever since the Mauryan Age. The stupas at Sanchi, Bairut and Vaishali; the Grand-Chaitya of Karla, continue to be centres of pilgrimage. The narratives depicting Buddha's life, on the sculptures of these buildings further enhance their beauty.



Buddhist stupa

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2) Sculpture – The Gandhara, Mathura, Amaravati and Sarnath schools produced ~~one~~ some of the finest sculptures of Indian history. The Sultanganj Buddha or the Seated Buddha at Mathura, all capture the holiness of lord Buddha.

3) Mural Painting – The paintings at Ajanta, Bagh and Ellora caves represent the start of the painting tradition of India. Those such as the Boddhisattva Padmapani at Ajanta are beauties to behold.

4) Maha-Viharas – The Nalanda and Vikramshila Universities were not only educational centres, but also housed very fine sculptural work and illustrated manuscripts.

5) Literature – The Buddhist tri-pitakas and Jataka Tales

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have inspired generations of Indians and people the world over.

Thus it can be said that even if Buddhism all but disappeared from India by 13th c, its art and architectural legacy immortalised it forever.

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13. Write a brief note on the following: **15**
निम्नलिखित पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख (टिप्पणी) लिखिए:

(a) Phad
फड़

(b) Pattachitra
पट्टचित्र

Pattachitra is a folk painting tradition of Odisha. The paintings are done on a piece of cloth, without any use of pencil or charcoal. The themes are based on Jagannath and Vaishnava cult. When done on palm leaf, the style is known as talapattachitra.

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It is among the oldest surviving folk tradition of Odisha.

13. (c) Yaksha Gana
यक्षगान

Yaksha Gana is the oldest surviving folk theatrical tradition of south India. It originated during the Vijayanagar Era, in modern-day Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It was then performed by the Jakkula Vari Community, and was a dance-drama enacted by a single person. Gradually, it began to be performed by multiple people. It has two variants - Katika, ~~of~~ Maharashtra, and Bhavai, ~~of~~ Gujarat.

(d) Chhau
छऊ

Chhau is a ritual martial dance, performed by artists wearing masks. Its name originates from

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the word 'Chhaya (shadow).' The themes are either based on episodes from epics, or on nature. There are three regional styles - Saraikkela of Jharkhand; Mayurbhanj of Odisha; and Purulia of Bengal. It is especially performed on the festival of Chhaiba Parva. In 2011, it was made part of the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

13. **(e)** Sankirtana
संकीर्तन

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14. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? **(250 words) 15**

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

The British ers adopted a two point policy towards the Princely states -

- To use and perpetuate them as the bulwarks of the empire
- To subordinate them completely to British authority

Evolution of the Policy

i) 1740 - 1813 - This period was the rise of the East India Company (EIC) as a political power in India. It gained control over several states by -

- Annexation through direct wars e.g. Mysore, Bengal, Maratha Kingdoms
- Annexation through diplomatic and administrative machinery e.g. The Policy of Ring Fence and Subsidiary Alliance were crucial in taking control of states like Travancore

ii) 1813 - 1857 - The Policy of Subordinate

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Isolation was followed, whereby guidelines were issued by EIC to annex states whenever and wherever possible. The rulers of the states had to relinquish external sovereignty to EIC. Lord Dalhousie used the Doctrine of Lapse to gain control over several states.

iii) 1857 - 1935 - After the 1857 Revolt, the policy of annexation was abandoned. The Queen of England became 'Kaiser-i-Hind' and thus the states' rulers, her servants. They became mere puppet rulers, ceding all authority to ~~EIC~~ the British.

iv) 1935 - 1947 - The policy of Equal federation was followed now in the wake of the relentless national movement. The GoI Act 1935 proposed the states as a separate federal sub-unit. However this never came into being. Finally they were left free to join either Pakistan or India.

Development of National Movement

The people of these states suffered even more than those of the provinces.

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The economic conditions were very poor; civil liberties hampered; and the rulers ignorant of their welfare.

The national movement developed as follows -

i) In the first two decades of 20th c, it were the revolutionaries who awoke anti-imperialist sentiments here.

ii) The 1920-22 NCM - Khilafat Movement was the first true liberation experience, as Praja Mandals were set-up. These advocated for democracy and civil liberties.

iii) The All India States' People's Conference 1927 and The INC Lahore Session 1929, declared that only the people of the state could determine their future.

iv) The 1937 INC Tripuri session led Congress ending its policy of no direct interference in the states.

Thus from then onwards, the national movement proceeded in full swing in the Princely states. This was to be extremely crucial in the integration of the States into the Union of India.

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15. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The peasants of India were among the most oppressed sections during the colonial rule. The destruction of the agrarian economy led to several movements, that can be analysed as below.

i) Born out of local Grievances

Most of these were a result of the local economic conditions. The land revenue systems of the British, like the Permanent settlement and Ryotwari system, imposed heavy rates on the peasants. This was combined with the harassment dished out by zamindars, officials and moneylenders.

e.g. The Indigo Rebellion was a result of European plantation owners forcing the Bengali ryots to grow Indigo. Similarly, the Moplah Revolt saw Muslim tenants rise against the

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Hindu Landlords.

ii) Localised in their spread

As the grievances were local in nature, the sphere of influence was limited to regions in vicinity of the source of conflict.

e.g. The Pabna Agrarian Movement was limited to East Bengal, while Tebhaga Revolt to Bengal.

They failed to incorporate the concerns of larger body of peasants. The All-India Kisan Sabha always worked on a plane below Congress, and could never organise an exclusive all-India peasant movement.

iii) Devoid of regular leadership

Most of the peasant movements, especially the 19th C ones, were led by small zamindars or charismatic ryots.

e.g. The Eka Movement and the Deccani Ryot Riots

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These elements wanted a restoration of the earlier socio-economic order, and lacked true vision of a permanent solution. They were unorganised in their strategy. Thus these movements were easily suppressed by the superior British organisation.

Only those movements which were led by the intelligentsia, such as the Bardoli Satyagraha and Champaran revolt, were successful.

However despite their limitations, peasant uprisings were instrumental throughout the freedom struggle, and created an atmosphere for the post-independence reforms.

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16. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The second half of the 19th C saw the rise of Indian nationalism as a result and reaction to colonial policies.

The spread of Western education and liberal ideas led to the emergence of the English-educated, middle class Indian intelligentsia. Initially, they hoped that the British rule would bring industrial revolution and political modernisation of India. But soon they realized that the British were concerned only with gaining maximum profit from India.

Thus they resorted to aggressive politics, while staying within constitutional means, in order to generate nationalist sentiments and make British pay heed to Indian needs. This can be

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seen as below -

i) Economic Critique - Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, M.G. Ranade and others criticized British economic policies as follows -

- Drain Theory - Naoroji said that Indian resources were being drained to England, without accruing any benefit to Indians.
- The One-way free Trade Policy and the Tariff Policy were destroying Indian industry and peasants.
- The development of railways and communication networks were not aligned with Indian needs.

ii) The British argued that their modern bureaucratic and political machinery would lead to good governance. But the intelligentsia highlighted the discrimination and segregation in the civil services, legislature and executive council.

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iii) The intelligentsia showed how civil liberties were being restricted for Indians by acts such as the Vernacular Press Act. This proved how Britishers backtracked on their ideals of justice and rule of law

Further, the intelligentsia used the Press and literature quite effectively to spread their viewpoints. The legislative councils were utilized to list down Indian grievances and demand Indianisation of services. Associations like INC worked hard to organise like-minded Indians throughout the country.

Thus, even despite the fact that the intelligentsia were not totally mass-oriented, their efforts proved to be the base for all future national movements.

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17. Discuss the reasons behind the British emerging as the most formidable power in India by the end of the eighteenth century, outdoing not just every European rival but also Indian counterparts. **(250 words) 15**

18वीं शताब्दी के अंत तक न केवल प्रत्येक यूरोपीय प्रतिद्वंद्वी को अपितु भारतीय समकक्षों को पीछे छोड़ते हुए भारत में अंग्रेजों के सबसे दुर्जेय शक्ति के रूप में उभरने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In 1609, the British East India Company (EIC) first stepped foot on Indian soil. The next 150 years saw them establish their dominance over India.

Major events leading to EIC's dominance

- 1662: Royal marriage between British and Portugese led to peace between them
- 1667: The Anglo-Dutch compromise led Dutch to focus on Indonesia, leaving India for British
- 1757: The EIC defeated the Nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Plassey
- 1760: With victory over French in the Battle of Wandiwash, the British became the dominant power in India

Factors Responsible

1) The EIC was privately owned, unlike the state owned French and Portugese companies. This facilitated quick decision-making and reduced dependency ~~for~~ for resources.

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2) The naval supremacy of the EIC led to decisive victory over the Portugese, as well as being a bargaining tool against the local rulers.

3) The British military was professionally organised, led by strong leaders, and armed with modern weaponry. Oppositely, the Indian forces were highly unorganised; devoid of a strong second line of command; and outdated in its weaponry. Thus the EIC gained decisive victories in the Anglo-Mysore wars, Anglo-Maratha Wars, Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.

4) The EIC effectively used strategic diplomacy and administrative machinery to →
- first gain favourable trade concessions like the Golden farman and Farukh Siyar's farmans.
- annex territories without fighting, through the policies of Ring

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fence, Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse. Important territories like Awadh were gained by these means.

5) Other factors included the Industrial Revolution in Britain, which powered their military and naval machinery; lesser zeal for religious activities; and stable government in Britain.

All these factors were aided by the fact that there was no ~~st~~ political stability at all-India level following Mughal decline. The absence of the concept of a nation led the EIC establish its supremacy by the end of 18th C.

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18. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment. **(250 words) 15**
विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The British policy of Divide and Rule is infamous for sowing the seeds of communalism in Muslim bourgeois, so as to rally them against the rising tide of nationalism.

In this context, the opening decades of the 20th C proved crucial -

1) 1905 Partition of Bengal - Muslim elites were wooed with the promise of Dacca being made the capital of East Bengal. In return, they ensured limited participation of the Muslim upper and middle class in the Swadeshi upsurge.

2) 1906 - The Shimla Delegation of Muslim elites met Lord Minto and demanded separate electorate for Muslims. The same group later formed the All India Muslim

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league (AIML) as an anti-Congress front.

3) 1909 Morley Minto Reforms - These introduced separate electorate for Muslims, thus entrenching communal politics in India.

4) 1915 - The Hindu Mahasabha was formed, comprising of staunch Hindu extremists.

5) 1916 Lucknow Pact - It gave political legitimacy to AIML and its demand for separate electorate. The NCM-Khilafat Movement that followed further encouraged young Muslim leaders whose nationalism was fuelled by communal overtones.

6) 1920s - It saw religious purification movements like the Shuddhi and Tabhlig-Tanzeem movements. Further, Swarajists were split on communal lines.

7) 1928 Nehru Report - The INC's

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willingness to negotiate with Jinnah over his 14 demands, showed its inability to launch an all-out attack on communalism.

Thus the league, and in particular Jinnah, became major players in the future decades. Eventually, the 2-Nation Theory was born, and ultimately, partition occured in 1947.

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19. In the course of the freedom struggle, as the participation of the working class evolved so did the position of the nationalist leadership towards it. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, जैसे-जैसे श्रमिक वर्ग की भागीदारी बढ़ी, उसी प्रकार इसके प्रति राष्ट्रवादी नेतृत्व का दृष्टिकोण विकसित हुआ। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Indian modern industry was set up in the second half of ~~20~~ 19th C, with the development of railways and then cotton and jute mills. But the conditions of the workers remained pathetic.

Workers' Conditions
- Extremely low wages
- Inhuman working conditions
- Child labour
- Long working hours
- Lack of basic civil amenities

The evolution of the working class movement can be seen as follows -

1) Upto the 20th C, the nationalists, especially the moderates, remained aloof of their concerns. They feared it would hamper Indian industrial ~~movement~~ revolution, and lead to division into classes.

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It was largely the efforts of individuals like N.M. Lokhandey and S. Shapoorji that led to the Factory Acts.

2) The Swadeshi Movement in 1905 was the true integration of working class into the national movement. Several strikes were organised by workers.

3) Post-World War 1 saw the influence of Russian Revolution and Marxism on Indian nationalists. Several working class labour unions and parties were set-up. The main ones were Communist Party of India (CPI) and AITUC. The revolutionaries like those of HSRA were also inspired.

From now onwards, the Congress or any other party could not remain aloof of workers' struggles.

4) The 1930s saw their heavy participation in the Civil

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Disobedience Movement. The 1937 Congress Ministeries also introduced several legislations for the cause of the working class.

Thus within a span of half a century, the working class had become a major player in the freedom struggle.

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20. The pattern of land ownership and the methods of assessment for collection of land revenue introduced by the British in India had a profound impact on the agrarian economy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रारंभ भू-स्वामित्व के पैटर्न और भू-राजस्व संग्रह के आकलन के तरीकों का कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The British agrarian policy was aimed at extracting maximum profit from land, without giving much concern to Indian interests. They adopted three main land tenure systems -

1) Permanent Settlement - It was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793, and later expanded to other parts. It was a decennial settlement, which recognised the Zamindars as owners of the land. They had to pay a fixed revenue to the British. The peasants were recognised as tenants. The pattern of ownership was made hereditary and transferable.

2) Ryotwari Settlement - Introduced by Thomas Munro in Madras in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1820, it was then expanded to Bombay and other parts. The ryots were made the proprietor of the land, and the revenue was fixed for 20-40 years. There were no intermediaries, and peasants were to pay revenue directly.

3) Mahalwari settlement - Introduced by Bentick in 1833 in North Western and Central Provinces, it divided villages into Mahals. The village community was to pay the revenue directly to the British.

Impact on Agrarian Economy

1) The rates fixed were very high, leading to zamindars and peasants often defaulting, and then being evicted from their lands

2) The peasants were exploited by the zamindars' agents and revenue officials, who demanded illegal taxes.

3) The new zamindars had no

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personal bonding with the peasants, and did not care about their concerns.

4) There was no incentive for the Zamindars or peasants to invest in their lands. The state also did not do so, resulting in lack of modernization of our agriculture.

5) The commercialisation of agriculture led to severe famines, killing millions.

6) All above factors led to several revolts, rebellions and movements.

On the eve of independence, Indian agriculture stood out as a stagnant and over-burdened sector of the economy.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1059)

Name of Candidate	Akshat Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	101322
Center	ORN	Date	3/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. (150 words) 10

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

As per a study, India's infrastructure needs measure 200 Bn $ per year, out of which only 50% is fulfilled right now.

Issues in PPP Models

BOT refers to Build, Operate, Transfer Model, while EPC refers to Engineering, Procurement and Construction Model.

In BOT, the private player builds structure, operates for a period, and transfers it to government. The payment by government takes place after commercial operation starts.

In EPC, government bears the cost of construction, and utilizes private player for

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engineering knowledge.

Issues
- → Inequitable risk allocation
- → No continuous and comprehensive risk management studies
- → Clearance and permission delays

Hybrid Annuity Model

HAM is based on government paying 40% project cost in first five years on an annual basis. The rest is paid after asset delivery and based on private player performance.

Advantages
- → Risk distribution between private-public player
- → No compromise on project quality
- → Increased revenue for public agency

Thus Economic Survey 2017-18 has recommended HAM for stalled projects

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2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

As per NSSO 2011 survey, only 15% of the workforce is employed in the formal sector.

The Economic survey 2017-18 has however pointed of the issues in the measurement of the extent of formal sector –

1. NSSO data is outdated and there is no system of monthly or annual data collection

2. No standard criteria in measuring 'formal nature' of a sector

3. Absence of robust data management information

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system (MIS) with the relevant departments

4. Neglect of the ongoing trend of informalization of formal jobs

Government steps

1. CSO and Ministry of Labour are engaging in periodic data collection exercises
2. Utilization of GST data
3. Improved data collection at EPFO and EPS level
4. Expanded coverage of social security programmes
5. NITI Aayog tasked to coordinate with states

The above steps will provide a better magnitude of the formal - informal sector, and help take required steps.

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3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. (150 words) 10

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Economic survey 2016-17 has traced the roots of the investment slowdown existing presently-

1. Mid 2000s - Economic boom led to huge corporate profits
2. Corporates took huge loans from banks, especially PSBs, to invest in infrastructure projects.
3. But the projects ~~faulted~~ stalled due to-
   - Environmental clearances and land acquisition delays
   - Statutory delays and hurdles
   - Impact of Global Financial crisis 2007
4. This led to multiple defaults, leading to rising Gross Non-~~Net~~ Performing Assets (GNPAs)
5. GNPAs have led to over-leveraged companies and stressed banks, and thus falling

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investment rate, due to the slowdown in credit growth

Steps Needed

1. Addressing the Twin Balance sheet syndrome by 4R approach - ~~Reforms~~ Recognition, Recapitalization, Resolution, Reform

2. Stable policy environment and taxation framework to revive investor confidence

3. Review of stalled projects and ~~it~~ attempt to revive them

4. Policy focus on MSME and household sector

The government has already initiated several steps like IBC, Recapitalization scheme etc. The efforts must be sustained.

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4. Strengthening the policy and institutional ecosystem supporting inclusive growth needs to be a top policy priority to thrive in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Discuss. (150 words) 10

चौथी औद्योगिक क्रांति में सफल होने के लिए समावेशी विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने वाली नीति एवं संस्थागत परिवेश के सुदृढ़ीकरण को शीर्ष नीतिगत प्राथमिकता बनाये जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per UNEP, inclusive growth is the process and outcome in which all groups of people participate in growth and benefit equitably from it.

Fourth Industrial Revolution and Inclusive Growth

Fourth I.R. is set to unleash Artifical Intelligence, big data analytics, Internet of Things etc.

Impacts

1. As per World Bank, 69% of jobs in India are threatened by automation
2. Low-skilled workforce to be affected the most
3. MSMEs to find more difficult to compete

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4. As per ILO, textile and footwear sector to be significantly impacted

This has led calls for a strengthened policy and institutional ecosystem.

Steps Required
- 1. Skilling and reskilling to focus on technological skills of the future
- 2. Policy steps to protect workers from job losses
- 3. Policy architecture to ensure equitable distribution of benefits of technology
- 4. Specific institutional support to MSMEs and labour-intensive sectors for upgradation of technology

India must lead in the coming 4th I.R., and ensure inclusive growth prospects are enhanced, not regressed.

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5. Explaining the role of human capital in economic development of a country, highlight the challenges and opportunities related to human capital formation in India. (150 words) 10

किसी देश के आर्थिक विकास में मानव पूंजी की भूमिका की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत में मानव पूंजी निर्माण से संबंधित चुनौतियों एवं अवसरों पर प्रकाश डलिए।

Human capital refers to the skills of the workforce required for economic productivity.

Role

1. Better skill-set translates to higher productivity
2. heads to diversification of economic activities
3. heads to innovation and technology development

Challenges

1. Poorly skilled workforce - Only 2.3 % workforce is formally skilled
2. Inadequate health infrastructure inhibits full realization of productivity
3. Disoriented educational system, misaligned

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to industrial demands of today

4. Insufficient participation of market in human capital formation (internships, training etc)

5. Above has led to under-employment.

Opportunities

1. Demographic sweet-spot – India has a youthful work-force, expected to last for another 25 years
2. Fourth Industrial Revolution
3. Rise of start-up culture in India
4. Protectionism in West will increase foreign participation in Indian economy.

Thus adequate policy focus is required on improving skilling, educational and health status.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. In the context of major challenges that have restricted industrial growth, there is need for a new industrial policy to enable the industry to fulfill its role as the engine of growth and shoulder the responsibility of adding more value and jobs. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

औद्योगिक संवृद्धि को बाधित करने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, उद्योग को संवृद्धि के वाहक के रूप में अपनी भूमिका के निर्वहन एवं अधिक मूल्यवर्धन और रोजगार में वृद्धि का उत्तरदायित्व संभालने में सक्षम बनाने हेतु एक नई औद्योगिक नीति की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Industrial growth in India has not kept pace with the overall GDP growth rate in the last five years.

Major challenges

1. Twin Balance sheet syndrome
   - Over-leveraged companies
   - Stressed Banks
   - Slowdown in Investment rate
2. Demonetisation and GST after-effects
3. Governance Issues
   - Outdated labour laws
   - Land Acquisition issues
   - Bureaucratic interference

In the above context, a new Industrial policy is required,

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that should focus on -

1. Streamlining business procedures involving clearances, permissions etc.

2. Create awareness about existing measures like e-Biz portal, single window clearance facility etc

3. Provide a conducive and stable taxation and policy environment

4. Adopt a sector-specific approach rather than one-size fits all

5. Take steps for better risk-allocation and reduced vulnerability from external shocks

The policy must ultimately provide an enabling environment for promoting job creation, value addition and growth.

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7. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नस' सूचकांक में भारत की रैंकिंग को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान करने वाले सुधारों पर चर्चा करते हुए, व्यवसाय करने के समग्र वातावरण में अब भी विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सूचकांक पर अपने प्रदर्शन को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ ठोस कदम सुझाइए।

In the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Index 201, India has ranked 100th, a 30-spot improvement.

Reasons for the success
- → Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)
- → Improvement in payment of taxes criteria, due to Income Disclosure and Computation Standards
- → Amendments in Arbitration and ~~Recon~~ Conciliation Act, to improve enforcement of contracts

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Besides the above, past reforms like e-Biz portal, Investment Promotion cell, reduced number of forms, have also played a part.

Challenges

1. Labour laws
2. Delay in clearances for -
   - 2.1 Construction permits
   - 2.2 Starting a business
   - 2.3 Land acquisition
3. Shortage of skilled labour
4. Slowdown in credit growth
5. Weak arbitration / ADR mechanism
6. Lack of infrastructure in many Tier II - III towns

Thus the steps needed include streamlining existing regulations; stabilizing tax policy; infra-structure investment; and solving the NPA issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) are fast becoming an important avenue for channelising funds for projects in infrastructure sector. Explaining the concept of SPVs, highlight some of the benefits and risks associated with them. Also, suggest measures to manage the risks identified.

(150 words) 10

विशेष प्रयोजन वाहन (स्पेशल पर्पज व्हीकल्स: SPVs) तेजी से अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक में परियोजनाओं हेतु निधियों (फंड्स) को दिशा प्रदान करने वाले महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग बनते जा रहे हैं। SPVs की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए उनसे संबंधित कुछ लाभों एवं जोखिमों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चिन्हित जोखिमों को प्रबंधित करने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) are attached companies of a bigger corporate, that is separated from the latter in terms of management, for the purpose of achieving a specific task.

Use of SPVs

1. In government projects like Sagarmala Project, ~~Duty~~ Dedicated Freight Corridors etc
2. In PPP projects

Benefits

1. ~~ed~~ Independent focus on the specific project

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2. Reduces vulnerability of main corporate from risk of failure of project

3. SPV can generate revenue separately

4. Prevents loss of focus of main organisation from its central tasks

Risks

1. Lack of manpower
2. Insufficient funds
3. SPVs being used as shell companies for tax evasion
4. Lack of guidance or focus from main organisation

The need is to ~~all~~ form a proper framework for SPV creation, defining its role and capacity, along with a monitoring mechanism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 12th Five Year Plan (FYP) stated protection of workers in the unorganized sector as one of the aims of inclusive growth

Need for social security

1. NSSO 2011 - 85% of workforce employed in unorganized sector
2. Employers in the sector do not provide social security
3. Absence of permanent jobs
4. Employs much of the female, SC/ST and disabled workforce
5. Absence of coverage of government policies like EPF and EPS schemes

The need is thus to ensure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the following -

1. Formal job creation by expanding the organized sector
2. Penetration of existing insurance and pension schemes like Atal Pension Yojana, National Health Protection scheme
3. Financial support to employers to provide security
4. Robust data collection network
5. Enhanced usage of DBT, Aadhaar to increase the social security net

Article 41 (DPSP) has put a duty on the state to provide security of the workforce. The above steps will help implement this in letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. NBFCs can play a critical role in strengthening our SME ecosystem and contributing to economic development. Comment. Also, discuss the need to build a regulatory framework to address the challenges that NBFCs face.

(150 words) 10

NBFCs हमारे SME परिवेश को सुदृढ़ करने एवं आर्थिक विकास में योगदान करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, NBFCs द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु एक नियामक ढांचा तैयार करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Non-Banking financial Companies (NBFCs) are companies that perform various banking functions, without meeting the legal definition of banks.

Role in economy

1. Size of sector - NBFCs with assets over 100 crore ₹ have a share of around 13% in GDP

2. Infrastructure lending - NBFCs are more ~~ti~~ inclined than banks to lend to risky long-term infra projects

3. Credit Growth - At a time

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

when banks are stressed with bad loans, NBFCs can spur credit growth.

4. Cheaper loans – As their profit margins are higher, they can lend at cheaper rates

5. Diversity of products – NBFCs cater to rural-urban and different types of customers (MSMEs)

[Challenges]

1. Lack of private sector investment
2. Rising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)
3. Limited reach in rural areas
4. Issues in corporate governance
5. Lack of policy focus on NBCFs vis-a-vis their involvement in government schemes

Thus, the RBI must prepare a regulatory framework to ensure protection from market failures; ethical corporate governance; and incorporation in financial inclusion and ~~po~~ credit expansion programmes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per RBI, the Gross ~~Not~~ Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) have crossed ₹ 10L crore in 2018. The recent Punjab National Bank (PNB) fraud case is a further blow.

Effect

Effect of NPAs → Twin Balance sheet syndrome
- → Over-leveraged companies → Declining production capacity
- → stressed banks → Credit slowdown

The above has led to slowing investment to GDP ratio, thus leading to decline in Gross

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Capital Formation

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)

The IBC is a unified code having following features -

Features

1. IBBI to regulate Insolvency Professionals (IPs)
2. Adjudicating authorities to resolve cases
3. Greater legal clarity of the laws
4. Time-frame of 270 days to resolve cases
5. Comprehensive coverage of all types of defaulters and creditors

Thus the IBC has the potential to -

1. Fasten the resolution of insolvency and bankruptcy cases
2. Improve the recovery

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rates from the cases

3. free the locked-up assets of banks and creditors, thereby getting them to lend again

4. Improve the credit culture

5. Lower the costs of such cases for creditors

6. Facilitate a conducive environment promoting investor confidence

7. Create a new sector of Insolvency Professionals

Thus the need is to continuously address the teething issues by regular feedback and monitoring. The IBC ~~co~~ must be comprehensively updated periodically, to unleash its true potential

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के उद्यम औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ बने, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ उनकी भूमिका भी बदल गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Post-independence, especially after the 2nd Five Year Plan (FYP), the Public sector was identified as the driver of industrial growth.

[Why]

- Private sector was under-developed due to lack of market and capital industry

[Role Back Then]

1. Most of the sectors were reserved for Public sector Enterprises (PSEs)
2. Responsible for investment in capital formation
3. Welfare-oriented approach
4. Focus on production than productivity for self-sufficiency

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But post 1991 reforms, their role has changed.

1. Many sectors have been opened up to private units
2. PSEs are thus competing today with private sector
3. They are given greater autonomy and awarded status of Miniratnas, Maharatnas etc
4. Run as commercial venture with profit-oriented targets
5. Focus on productivity
6. Engaged in global acquisitions e.g. Oil PSUs like ONGC
7. Consolidations and mergers for greater economies of scale

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues faced

1. Political and bureaucratic interference and rigidity
2. Inability to attract top talent
3. Lack of investment in technology and capital
4. ~~Kep~~ Operating even despite heavy losses

Thus a multi-pronged strategy is required that focuses on their ability to –

1. Compete – By offering top salaries, recruiting from top colleges, advertisement
2. Function autonomously – Their boards need to recast for greater professionalism and shielded from interference
3. Invest in capital formation and technology

Thus, an environment of public-private enterprises will lead to the Mixed Economy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. For a developing country like India, the sectoral allocation of scarce resources is a critical factor determining pace and quality of development. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए, दुर्लभ संसाधनों का क्षेत्रकों को आबंटन वस्तुतः विकास की गति और गुणवत्ता का निर्धारण करने वाला एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Allocation of resources is the most challenging task in a developing economy like India.

Reasons

1. Adequate allocation has to be done for core industries to promote industrial growth
2. Meanwhile the primary sector, where majority of workforce lies, cannot be neglected
3. Allocation to health and educational sectors is vital for human development

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The emergence of technology-driven economy means resources for science and technology

5. Value addition is vital for enhanced productivity, and thus sectors like food processing cannot be ignored

6. The high incidence of poverty means dedicated resources for poverty alleviation and welfare activities

7. The federal structure means allocation must be such that regional imbalances are prevented

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus the need is to —

1. Create a balance in allocation for ~~industrial~~ all the three sectors of economy

2. Adequately focus upon improving health, education and living standards by higher allocation

3. Work upon enhancing resource availability e.g. Widening tax nets

4. Equitable regional distribution

5. Maintain fiscal ~~balance~~ prudence and discipline

Thus, a balanced sectoral allocation can help achieve inclusive and sustainable growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

The MSME sector comprises of micro, small and medium enterprises.

Importance

1. Contribution to economy
   - 1.1 31% of GDP
   - 1.2 45% of exports

2. Provides bulk of employment in manufacturing sector (13 crore employees)

3. Gives maximum opportunities for wage and self-employment outside agriculture

4. Are ancilliaries to the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

bigger firms

5. Environmentally sustainable products

6. Vulnerable sections like women, SC/ST etc are mostly employed here

Challenges

1. Limitations due to restrictive labour laws, regulatory clearances and taxation policy (e.g. recent GST woes)

2. Nearly 40% are dependent on informal credit sources

3. Lack of technological development

4. Non-availability of skilled labour and managerial expertise

5. Poor execution and unawareness of government schemes

6. Absence of basic infrastructural

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

facilities like electricity

Way Ahead

1. New models and sources of finance
   e.g. NBFCs and fintech firms
2. Digitisation to enhance market access and simplify business procedures
3. Government support in upgradation of technology
4. Focus on lean manufacturing to enhance productivity
5. Streamlined regulatory framework for MSMEs
6. Skilling and organisational management courses exclusively for MSMEs

This will ensure that MSMEs can act as engines of inclusive growth.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. In the inclusive development index of World Economic Forum (WEF), India stands very low. Discuss briefly the issues associated with living standard, environmental sustainability and protection of future generations from further indebtedness in India, on which the ranking is done. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व आर्थिक मंच (WEF) के समावेशी विकास सूचकांक में, भारत अत्यंत निचले पायदान पर है। भारत में जीवन स्तर, पर्यावरणीय संधारणीयता एवं भावी पीढ़ियों को और अधिक ऋणग्रस्तता से संरक्षित करने से संबंधित मुद्दों, जिनके आधार पर यह रैंकिंग की जाती है, की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been ranked 62nd out of 74 emerging economies on the Inclusive Development Index of WEF.

Reasons for the poor rank

Issues with living standards
- → Poor access to health and education
- → Poor standards of sanitation
- → Ineffective coverage of basic amenities like electricity, water, housing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Environmental Unsustainability

- Developmental model at the cost of natural resources
- Excess pollution in major urban cities, esp metro cities
- Ineffective regulatory framework to protect environment

Indebtedness

- Huge dependence on informal credit
- Lack of financial inclusion in rural areas
- Illiteracy
- Poor penetration of insurance coverage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Index has highlighted that for inclusive growth, India must -

1. Increase investment in health and education

2. Focus on the agricultural and rural economy
   - Agro-based industries
   - MSMEs
   - Labour-intensive sectors like textile

3. Enhance coverage of social security schemes

4. Low cost, long-term financing to vulnerable sectors

5. Effective governance for better regulation and reach of policies

Inclusive development is key to unlock our sustainable developmental goals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में भारत के समक्ष मुख्य समस्या बेरोजगारी नहीं अपितु अल्प-रोजगार है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के प्रत्युत्तर हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

The NITI Aayog's Action Agenda has said that under-employment, not unemployment, plagues India.
The former exists when people work in low-paying low productive jobs, not matching with their skills.

Reasoning

1. Unemployment rate has never been beyond 8% in last few decades, comparable to even developed countries

2. The current unemployment rate is 4.9%, lower than many countries on similar levels of growth

3. 50% of the workforce is in agriculture sector, whose contribution is only 15% ~~of~~ to GDP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. 70% of the manufacturing workforce is working in firms which contribute only 12% to manufacturing GDP

5. 650 largest firms in the service sector, who contribute 38% of its GDP, employ only 2% of service workforce

Issues

1. Labour laws disincentivize organised sector to hire permanent employees

2. Human capital regression – Only 2% workforce skilled

3. Premature deindustrialization

4. The export policy of 20th C, that led to several small domestic firms, none of whom could compete globally

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Dearth of high-wage, high-productive job creation

Measures Needed

1. Export oriented policy based on Coastal Employment zones
2. Reform of labour laws
3. Focus on labour-intensive sector like textiles and footwear
   3.1 restrictions on imports of inputs to be relaxed
   3.2 enhanced market access
   3.3 low cost long-term financing
4. Skilling at micro level
5. Cluster approach for job generation through MSMEs

The above steps will help convert the demographic dividend of India into a true treasure, rather than a disaster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. A near stagnant tax to gdp ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

As per the Economic Survey 2016-17, India's tax-to-GDP ratio is around 16-17%. This is

1. Nearly stagnant since the last two decades
2. lower than around 5% compared to average ratio of Emerging Market Economies

Non-Fruition of Efforts

Several steps have been initiated, such as -

1. Rationalising tax forms
2. Increasing capacity of authorities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Media awareness to promote citizenry to pay direct taxes
4. Increasing tax nets
5. Increasing number of indirect taxes (prior to GST)
6. Advanced Pricing Agreements (APAs)
7. Income Disclosure Schemes

However these have failed, largely due to -

1. Bureaucratic rigidities and compliance issues
2. Perception of citizenry of thinking tax as a tribute
3. The structural issues with our economy. These are highlighted ahead.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Structural Issues

1. Low tax-base
   - High poverty incidence
   - Low Per-capita income
   - Concessions to SMEs leading to high tax expenditure

   Majority of earning individuals not in tax ambit

2. Service tax imposed late and only on few sectors
3. Parallel economy and unorganised sector
4. Loopholes in tax laws, thereby causing tax avoidance

Way Ahead

The most potent weapon here is to fight poverty and enhance income levels. Tax rates and exceptions must be rationalized. Technology must be leveraged to enhance capacity. The GST regime combined with above steps will help India increase its ratio.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान बजट निर्माण प्रक्रिया में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता का अनुमान इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि न तो इसका परामर्श का आधार व्यापक है, न ही पर्याप्त पारदर्शी है एवं न ही यह विभिन्न हितधारकों की मांगों का आकलन और आबंटन करने में ही प्रभावी है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Budget exercise is one of the defining features of Indian economy.

Current Process

The Budget is prepared by the Ministry of Finance, and is tabled in the Parliament. The discussions and scrutiny by Parliamentary committees only happen after it has been tabled.

Issues

The budget making process leaves a lot to be desired -

1. No mechanism for public

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and experts to give their expectations and view points

2. The terms of reference of those responsible for its formulation are not open to public

3. Unclear as to who all are consulted from different sectors

4. The Budgetary estimates are often off-the-mark of the actual figures once available

5. The Budgetary allocation approved is often exhausted before the end of fiscal year

6. Complaints of various

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ministries and Departments of scarce allocation
e.g. Ministry of food Processing was allotted only Rs 500 crore, despite a new scheme to be launched ~~(GOBAR DHAN Yojana)~~
(Operation Greens)

7. Ineffective allocation to critical sectors like education, health and Research and Development

Thus the need is to –
1. Make available the terms of reference to public
2. Open up feedback mechanisms for people to give opinions
3. Public sessions with experts
4. Release allocation figures before budget release for one-time consultation

This will bring transparency, accountability and fiscal discipline.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Adhering to fiscal discipline is considered as a hallmark of sound financial management by government. Elaborate. To what extent does the Budget 2018 incorporates fiscal discipline vis-a-vis competing targets of the government? **(250 words) 15**

राजकोषीय अनुशासन के पालन को सरकार द्वारा स्वस्थ वित्तीय प्रबंधन की एक कसौटी माना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। 2018 का बजट किस सीमा तक सरकार के प्रतिस्पर्धी लक्ष्यों एवं राजकोषीय अनुशासन को समाविष्ट करता है?

Fiscal discipline refers to prudent expenditure on the state's behalf, that is aligned to its revenue generation.

As a Hallmark of management

1. Prevents high public debt-to-GDP ratio
2. Prevents inflationary trends
3. Does not crowd out private borrowers
4. Macro-economic stability attracts investors
5. Lowers overseas cost of borrowing

Budget 2018

The Budget has accepted certain recommendations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of the NK Singh Panel.

1. Target of lowering public-debt to GDP ratio to 40% (for central government) by 2024-25.

2. Fiscal Deficit to be key operational parameter

However it has also —

1. Set a Fiscal Deficit target of 3.3% (FD as % of GDP) for 2019-19 ; and 3% for 2020-21. This is not aligned with the Panel's recommendation of 3% target for 2019-20.

2. Abandoned Revenue Deficit (R.D.) targeting

3. Not accepted key recommendations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like setting up a fiscal council to help Government in fiscal discipline

Thus a mixed response is there.

[Need]

1. Fiscal slippage should now be avoided after the new targets
2. Revenue deficit targeting needs to return. For developmental purposes, a higher tax-to-GDP ratio is needed, not abandoning R.D. target
3. Fiscal Council should be set up
4. A negative precedent must not be established where-in targets are relaxed

Fiscal discipline is equally vital in the developmental process and must be respected at all time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The onset of Globalisation has connected world economy like never before. International Trade is now a vital part of almost all economies.

Role

1. Productivity gains from competition
2. Creation of jobs, especially high skilled formal ones
3. To import scarce or non-available internal resources at economic rates
4. To export excess domestic production, and access new markets

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. To create an ecosystem where even small firms become ancillaries of international firms

6. Bring in vital Foreign Exchange and lower Current Account deficit

Thus there are countless benefits for countries like India -

1. Wider consumer choice
2. Formal sector jobs
3. Macroeconomic stability with healthy forex reserves and lower deficits.

Challenges

India's share of exports in world trade is only 1.7%. This is due to -

1. Infrastructural and logistic issues

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Archaic land and labour laws
3. Delayed refunds due to GST
4. Rupee appreciation due to capital inflows
5. Protectionism in West
6. Inverted duty structure lowering domestic manufacturing
7. Rising competition from Vietnam, Bangladesh etc in low-end manufacturing segment

Way Ahead

The need is for an export-oriented strategy that leads to ease of trading across borders. The competitiveness of our manufacturing sector must be improved. World class infrastructure and logistics must be developed. The WTO must protect globalisation, with support ~~of~~ from India.